Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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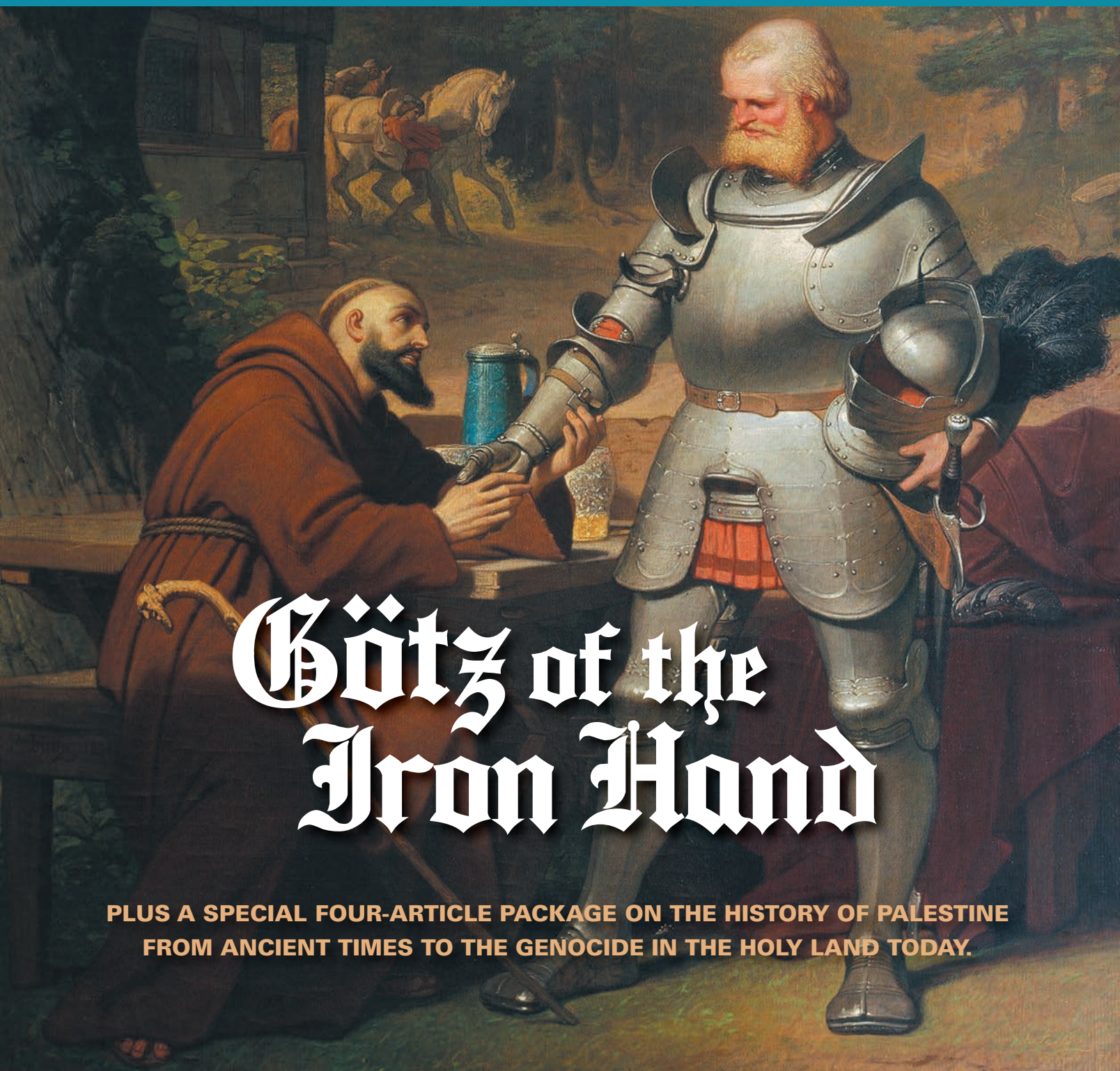
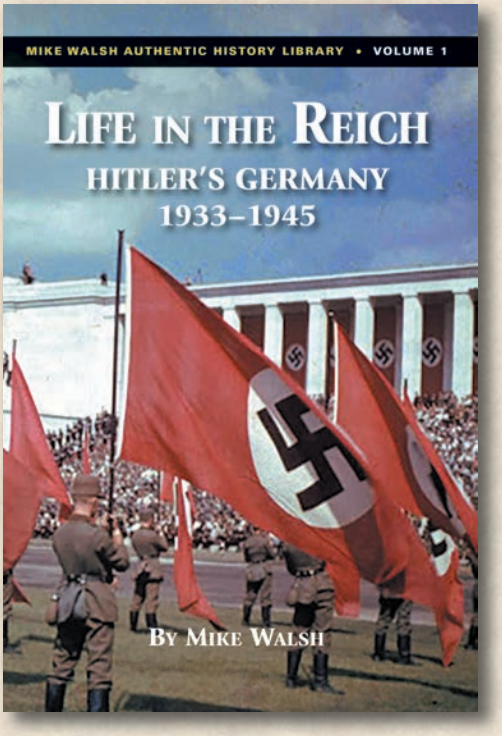


Götz of the Iron Hand

PLUS A SPECIAL FOUR-ARTICLE PACKAGE ON THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE FROM ANCIENT TIMES TO THE GENOCIDE IN THE HOLY LAND TODAY.

LIFE IN THE REICH

HITLER'S GERMANY 1933–1945



By Mike Walsh. The standard of living and quality of life in Hitler's Third Reich was far superior to elsewhere in the developed world. Ordinary German workers enjoyed a lifestyle previously reserved for the upper classes of the West.

Hitler's Germany led the world in fashion, medicine, cinema, lifestyle, manufacturing, transport infrastructure, public facilities, cutting-edge science, healthcare and education. For good reason, the Germans were the cheeriest people on earth.

The claim that this was achieved through investment in militarism is absurd. Despite being war economies, the debt-ridden U.S. and European Union suffer the collapse of their infrastructure whilst their indebted populations live a hand-to-mouth existence. Prosperity in the Reich set an example that damns the hideous failures of the mutually supportive capitalist and communist systems.

A taboo topic for media and palace publishers, Life in the Reich by Mike Walsh was removed by Amazon because it dared to show Hitler's Germany as it was and not as the propagandists would have us believe it was. Mainstream media and court publishers consider this a taboo topic because they don't want you to know in case you draw the right conclusions.

CHapters include:The Missing Years; The Censored Photographs; Media Hostile to Europe's Interests; Utopia Found and Lost; A Last Appeal to Reason; The Reich's Self-Sufficiency; The Reich on the Road; Hitler's True Democracy; Every Vote Counted; Life in the Reich; Hitler's Germany; David Lloyd George; Protection of Animals; Marriage and Children; An English Woman Reflects; No Reich Racism; A German Reflects; Plundering the Reich; Great Minds Think Alike; and a bibliography.

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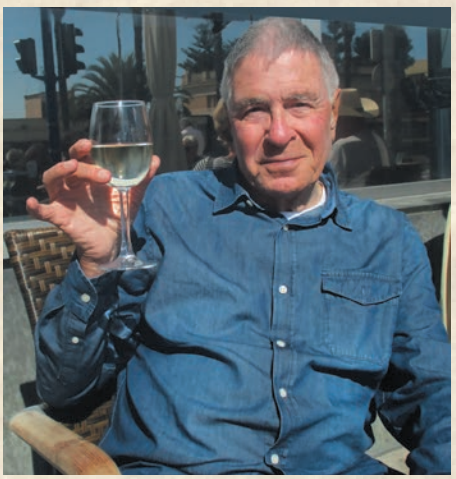
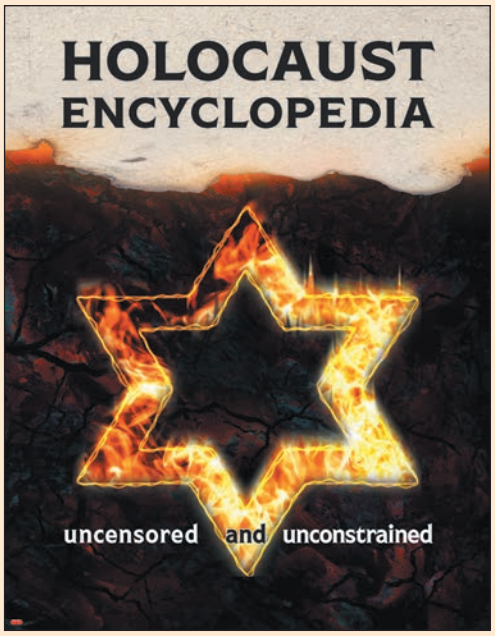
MIKE WALSH is an exceptional researcher, novelist and author. With nearly 80 books and novels bearing his name, he is arguably Britain and Ireland's most successful multi-topic author. The son of literati Irish parents, this historian, author, reporter and poet has penned an entire series of extensively researched books on the Third Reich, World War II and Chancellor-President Adolf Hitler. He is currently a member of THE BARNES REVIEW history magazine's Board of Contributing Editors.



Mike Walsh

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW!

One comprehensive, hardback reference volume covering all the events known as the Holocaust. Oversized (8.5 x 11), case laminate, 579 entries, 256 B&W illustrations, 101 color pictures, fully indexed, bibliography, 634 pages . . .



HOLOCAUST ENCYCLOPEDIA

UNCENSORED AND UNCONSTRAINED

The Holocaust is a topic whose public discourse is tightly controlled by powerful groups. Only their side of the story is permitted. In fact, they insist there is no other side. They guard the West's last taboo and enforce swift punishment upon those who dare to ask any questions or unearth any evidence that leads to unwelcome answers.

Undaunted by this threat, and for the first time in history, a team of critical scholars has produced an encyclopedic compendium of cutting-edge information on this topic that pays no tribute to any power, respects no taboo, poses all the questions worth asking and gives answers exclusively based on real evidence. Its contents have not been censored by any legal authority.

The lead editor of *Holocaust Encyclopedia* made sure that all contributors to this project were truly independent, and will defend what they consider to be true and accurate, even when threatened with imprisonment due to censorship laws in many countries.

In this encyclopedia, you are not lectured in so many entries what we think the Holocaust was. Rather, you find the many pieces summarized and explained that comprise the larger picture: Scores of entries present the essence of the most-pertinent witness accounts. They are the mainstay on which the Holocaust narrative rests. All are subjected to painstaking source criticism, which is one of the most important tools of a real historian. This enables the reader to assess which witnesses are trustworthy, if any.

Holocaust Encyclopedia addresses all the major Holocaust crime scenes: Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibór and Treblinka; Dachau, Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald and Mauthausen; Babi Yar, Ponary, Janowska and Maly Trostinets, to name but a few. But their entries do not just summarize what today's narrative is. They explain how it was formed, how it has changed over time, what the reasons for these changes are, and which aspects of the narrative are credible and why.

Forensics are the most important tool to investigate any murder case. Therefore, *Holocaust Encyclopedia* contains lots of entries discussing the many tools said to have been employed to commit the mass murders and to erase the traces: execution chambers, gas vans, mass graves, crematoria and cremation pyres. It discusses toxicological issues surrounding the various lethal gases claimed to have been used: gasoline and diesel exhaust gases, carbon monoxide, Zyklon B/hydrogen cyanide, to name only the familiar ones. How did these tools work, if at all? What traces can we expect to find, if any? And, ultimately, which traces were actually found during forensic investigations undertaken since WWII's end.

Holocaust Encyclopedia also has multiple entries on certain more-or-less common claims about aspects of the Holocaust, including a list of "Who said it?" These cover topics such as "flames shooting out of chimneys," "fat extracted from burning corpses," "blood geysers erupting from mass graves," "soap and towels issued to gassing victims," to name but a few.

Finally, several entries address factors that have influenced the creation of the Holocaust narrative, and how we perceive it today. This includes, among others, entries on psychological warfare and propaganda during the war, on conditions prevailing during criminal investigations and trials of alleged Holocaust perpetrators, on censorship against historical dissidents, on the religious dimension of the Holocaust narrative and on motives of all sides involved in this debate that refuses to go away.

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New! Haunted Heritage

The European Roots of Halloween

In this exploration of the origins of Halloween, we embark on a journey to uncover the true essence of this Aryan holiday. In the darkness of October nights, beneath the glow of jack-o'-lanterns and the rustle of fallen leaves, a tale of ancient roots and modern transformation unfolds. Halloween, once a sacred event deeply rooted in ancient Celtic and Aryan customs, has undergone a dramatic evolution over the centuries. Today, as we don costumes and indulge in sugary treats, it's all too easy to overlook the intricate cultural history that forms the foundation of this celebration. In this book, we will also delve into the layers of commercialism, religious resistance, and political correctness that have veiled Halloween's true essence. From its origins as Samhain, a sacred holiday marking the end of the harvest season and the onset of winter, to its evolution into a night of revelry and mischief, Halloween's journey is intricate.

By unraveling the threads of ancient Celtic, Germanic and Slavic influences, we gain a deeper understanding of the complexity of beliefs and customs woven into the fabric of ancient fall festivals. Through this exploration of diverse cultural influences, we can truly appreciate the depth and richness of this haunting holiday.

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January/February 2025 ❖ Volume XXXI ❖ Number 1

Table of Contents

Götz von Berlichingen: A Teutonic Knight's Adventures

By Marc Roland

4 In 1943, the 17th SS-Panzergrenadier-Division "Götz von Berlichingen" was formed to fight on the Eastern Front. But who was this Götz von Berlichingen, also known as Götz of the Iron Hand? The life of this fascinating character, one of the last true knights of the Holy Roman Empire, contains numerous lessons for us today.

Montreal: Nerve Center of the Confederate Spy Network

By Rémi Tremblay

16 Canada is often thought of as a safe refuge for the Union during the War between the States. But, as one Canadian Revisionist tells us, the reality is quite different. In fact, there was widespread support for the Confederacy in Canada, and its covert spy agency was born in Montreal. From a major hotel in that city's center, Confederate spies operated quite overtly.

Suffragette Terrorism Wracks Pre-World War I England

By Thomas Redfern

24 One of the most effective whitewashing of "feminist" history has been the almost complete blackout of the terrorist nature of the early UK Suffragette movement. Portrayed by the establishment as women simply struggling to obtain the vote, the real face of the Suffragette movement was violent, murderous, and involved dozens of bombings and other acts of terror.

Dissecting the Myth of Rosa Louise Parks

Interview With Drue Lackey

36 Drue Lackey, a former chief of police of Montgomery, Alabama, is best remembered as the officer shown fingerprinting Rosa Parks in the iconic photo snapped after her arrest. In this interview—never before published in print—Lackey reveals the surprising truth about the infamous bus incident, and many other revelatory facts about Martin Luther King and the events of the "civil rights era."

A History of Palestine From Ancient Times Until Today

By Arthur Kemp

42 One of the most pernicious new lies of contemporary history is the assertion by the Zionist lobby that "Palestine never existed." The truth is, the nation of Palestine has existed in that name at least since the Roman-Jewish war of 2,000 years ago and was named after an ancient European enemy of the biblical Jews, the Philistines, whose genetics are surprising.

The Crusades as a Reaction to Muslim Aggression

By Paul T. Angel

50 The Muslim world (and many anti-European establishment historians) claim that the Crusades were European aggression against Muslims. Actually, it was Islam's violent and coercive expansion out of Saudi Arabia that saw all of the Christian Middle East overrun. It was in defense of these Christian nations that Europeans undertook the Crusades.

Holocaust Propaganda, Hamas & October 7

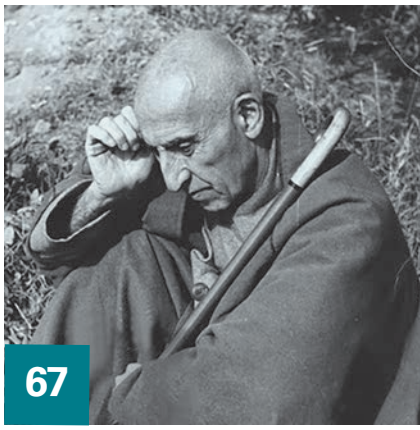
By Peter Winter

58 The events of October 7, 2023, have been used by the Zionist state as an excuse to engage in what is the most public genocide in history, directed against the Palestinians of Gaza. Claims that Hamas fighters committed a modern-day "Holocaust," decapitating babies, putting them into ovens, mass-raping women and mass-executing civilians were made and repeated by the controlled media. Sound familiar?

America: A $4.5 Trillion War Machine in Support of Israel

By James Van Deventer

67 Many readers recognize the power of the Jewish lobby and the stranglehold it maintains over U.S. policymakers. But even the most cynical observers will be shocked at the actual cost to the U.S. in blood and treasure in the 14 wars we've fought exclusively on behalf of Israel. Here TBR details the unending carnage.



Features:

Personal from the Editor—2
TBR Editorial: Europe has been lost—3
The Raid on St. Albans—21
Fate of a brutal lunatic woman—32
History You May Have Missed—40–41
Philistine Cultural Items—43
DNA studies on the Philistines—45
Leaders of the First Crusade—53
Report on Operation Hannibal—64
Letters to the Editor—75–78

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Unbridled Power of 'The Lobby'

Many people have become blasé about the ongoing conflict in the Middle East. Few even know the full extent of the Israeli genocide being perpetrated against the Palestinians, and many believe the lies told about the October 7 Hamas attack, which have been used to justify the wholesale destruction of Gaza and large parts of Lebanon and Syria. Worse still, many in the West also believe that the wars in the Middle East have little or nothing to do with the United States or Europe, and that the decades-long conflict is somehow endemic to its inhabitants, without any readily discernible cause.

A large portion of this issue of TBR will clear the air on the conflict in the Middle East and will map out the issues at stake.

At the core of it all is the power of the Jewish lobby, that elite group that dominates the political process of the United States and Europe. This lobby's control of the domestic and foreign politics of the West ensures that Israel is always favored, even when the Zionist state has committed, and continues to perpetrate, what is unquestionably the most public and blatant genocide of the late-20th century and now the 21st century.

This issue we provide an overview of how Palestine and the Palestinians came into existence; how the aggressive rise of Islam sparked the Crusades and led to the "conversion" of the entire Levant to the Muslim faith; the truth behind the events of October 7, 2023; and, finally, how the United States of America has been harnessed by "the Lobby" since the end of World War II to physically support and financially sustain the state of Israel. All of this has been done at the cost of thousands of American lives and over $4.5 trillion.

The 2,000-year-long existence of Palestine—a fact now denied by the Zionists in their attempt to totally obliterate the Palestinian people—is an important lesson in historical truth and Zionist deception. The name of Palestine is based in the existence of an ancient European enemy of the biblical-era Jews, the Philistines. In fact, the earliest use of the name Palestine to describe the region and its inhabitants dates from Roman times.

When the Roman Empire divided into two, the eastern Roman provinces—which included the entire Middle East—fell under the control of the Eastern Roman Empire, and Eastern Orthodox Christianity. It then held sway in the Middle East for nearly 400 years, right up until the rise of Islam. Invading Islamic armies, based out of present-day Saudi Arabia, swept through Christian Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, and, finally, into Anatolia, threatening Constantinople itself.

In reaction to this invasion, Christian Europe sent armies to liberate the Christian lands. These counter-attacks became known as the Crusades, a term now often misused and misunderstood. Ultimately, the underfunded and undermanned Christian European counter-attacks were unsuccessful, and the entire Levant fell to Islam.

Subjected to various Islamic rulers, the Palestinians were not spared the Islamification process. Ultimately, the majority were converted to Islam (although a small minority remained Christian) and were temporarily submerged into what became known as the Ottoman Empire.

The development of Zionism as a political movement among European Jewry then revived (stole) the name Palestine as a homeland for the Jews. Starting shortly after the first Zionist Congress of 1897, international Jewry launched a concerted effort to colonize the region which they themselves called Palestine.

The collapse of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I led to British control of Palestine. The Zionist colonization of that region continued apace, and Jewish settlements grew rapidly in number.

This demographic shift inevitably led to the displacement of the Palestinian people, and this movement is the origin of almost all the wars and conflict in the Middle East. The creation of the state of Israel—something which would have been impossible without the support provided by European nations and the United States—has led to at least 14 distinct wars since 1948.

Each of these wars—fought exclusively in the interests of Israel—has been funded by Western nations, and the United States in particular, all thanks to pressure from the all-powerful Jewish/Zionist lobby.

The cost of these wars—not one of them fought in America's interests, and, indeed, often against American interests—has been enormous in both physical lives and tax dollars.

At the same time, the controlled media has deliberately withheld the true origins of the wars in the Middle East, each and every time shifting the blame to the Islamic world rather than naming the true aggressors in this tragic story.

The final article in our series recounts each of these 14 wars, and how U.S. involvement has shaped their outcome. The story of these wars is one of the most damning indictments of the Jewish lobby's control over the American political process. In truth, the United States will never be the "land of the free" until this alien stranglehold over domestic and foreign policy is broken.

While we do concentrate a large portion of this issue of TBR to the history of Palestine, we also offer you the inspirational and true tale of Götz von Berlichingen, whose adventures as a knight errant are truly astounding, as well as informative articles about the Confederate spy network in Canada plus an interview with the man who booked Rosa Parks, which has never before appeared in print. ❖

—Executive Editor Paul Angel

Have We Lost Christian Europe?

The dramatic fall of Bashar al-Assad in December 2024 came as no surprise to those who had been closely following events in the Middle East. The Syrian government had been on the brink of collapse at least twice in the preceding five years and only survived due to the intervention of ground forces from Hezbollah, the Iranian Revolutionary Guard, and Russia's air force.

This time, however, none of those forces were available: Hezbollah was engaged in fighting Israel in Lebanon, Russia remained preoccupied with Ukraine, and Iran, facing significant internal economic challenges and having suffered substantial losses due to U.S.-backed Israeli airstrikes, was in no position to save Assad once again.

A revived resistance, funded no doubt by Western intelligence services and supported by Assad's hostile northern neighbor, Turkey, seized the opportunity. An almost unopposed march through Syria, lasting less than two weeks, led to the government's collapse. Large celebrations erupted throughout Syria, highlighting the volatility of many Arab populations, who seem capable of switching their views of their leaders from adoration to hatred almost overnight.

Celebrations also broke out in Europe, where millions of Syrians had fled following the outbreak of war in their former country. Will they return now that Assad has fallen? Not likely, according to a report by Deutsche Welle, Germany's federal government-owned public broadcaster.

In interviews with dozens of former Muslim refugees now living in Germany, only one was even considering returning. The report concluded that "the majority of them want to stay where they are."

This is hardly surprising, given that they have been able to take advantage of the superior civilizational advantages that European lands offer. For the first time, they have had properly functioning infrastructure, staggering welfare handouts, and, perhaps most appealing of all, the chance to complete their ancestors' attempts to Islamify Europe.

The previous Islamic efforts to invade Europe were violent and militaristic—see for example the Moorish invasion of Iberia, and the Ottoman Turk invasion of Southeast Europe. In those days, Europeans had not been infected with the poison of secular liberalism and were able to rise to the challenge and defeat the invaders.

The new invasion has not taken place through military means, but rather with the immigration visa and a blatant abuse of the European refugee convention, originally set up to handle European refugees and displaced persons following World War II.

Today, the leftist brainwashing has, however, done its work, and Europeans welcome the new "refugee" invaders with open arms.

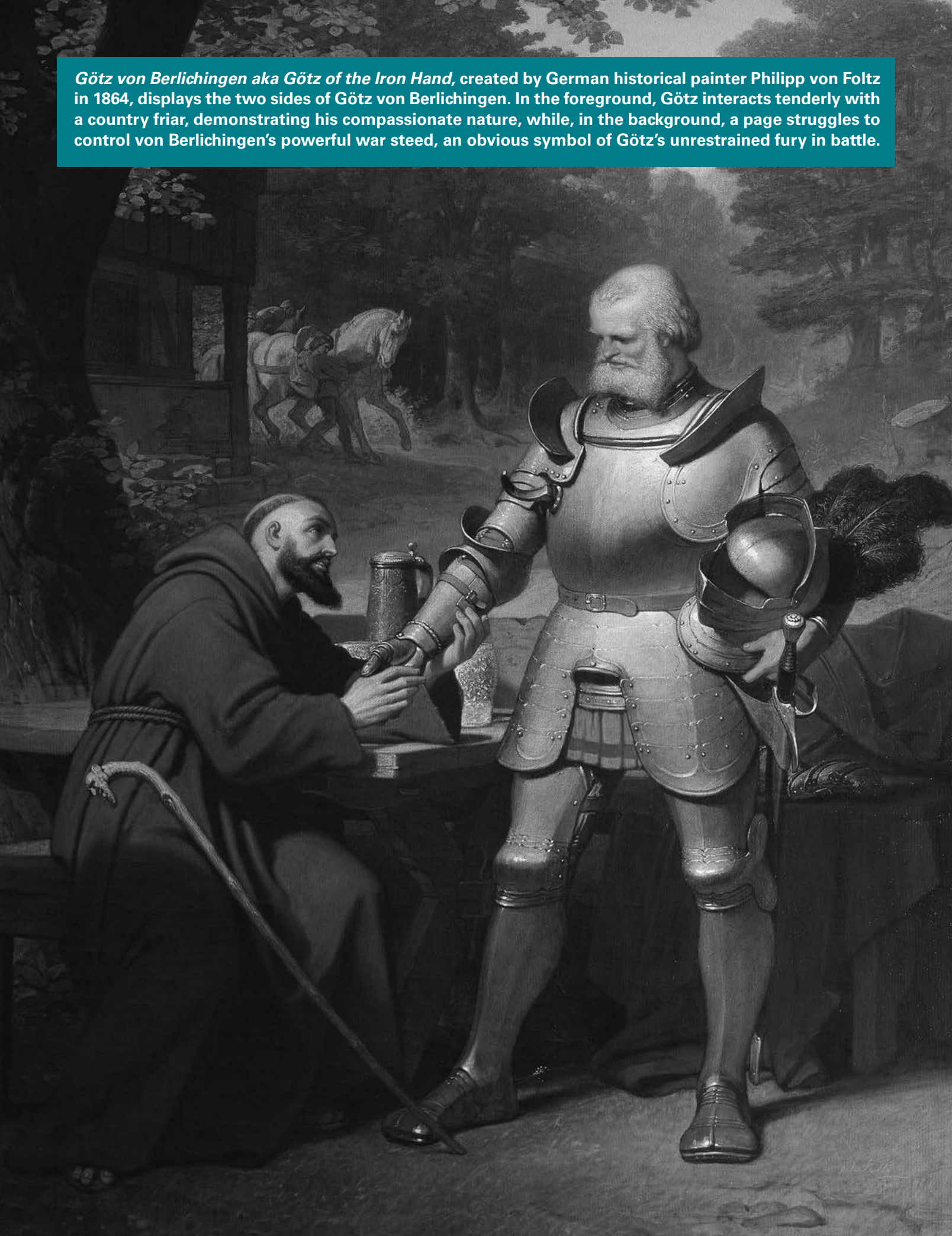
In addition, Western nations have deliberately destabilized many Middle Eastern nations—all as part of the overall program of protecting Israel's interests in the region. Today, you will find asylum-seekers from Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Afghanistan, and more. It is the perfect self-created storm.

The Islamification of Europe has thus proceeded rapidly. According to the latest statistics, there are already 2,600 mosques in Germany, 2,100 in France, 1,500 in Britain, 764 in Italy, 668 in Spain, 432 in the Netherlands, 330 in Belgium, and at least 50 in Sweden. In 1960, there were just four registered mosques in the United Kingdom.

The effects of this increase in the Muslim population are obvious: The protective concrete barriers erected around Christmas markets to prevent vehicle-borne suicide bomb attacks; the heavily armed "anti-terrorist" military police units omnipresent across the continent; the crowds of Muslims marching brazenly through European town centers chanting "Allahu Akbar"; the conversion of Christian churches into mosques as native Europeans are displaced from entire suburbs; and the integration of Islamic religious rituals into European legal systems and society.

This transformation is no accident. As Labour Party UK Prime Minister Keir Starmer—himself an advocate for Third World migration into Europe—remarked on November 28, 2024, the previous "Conservative" government had deliberately pursued a "one-nation experiment in open borders," causing immigration numbers to skyrocket. Starmer stated that this occurred "by design, not accident. Policies were deliberately reformed to liberalize immigration. Brexit was used for that purpose, to turn Britain into a one-nation experiment in open borders."

According to the official statistics cited by Starmer, in the year ending June 2024, at least 1.2 million people "came to live in the UK," of which 86% (1 million) were non-EU nationals. The invasion continues without pause. Have we lost Christian Europe? ❖



***Götz von Berlichingen aka Götz of the Iron Hand*, created by German historical painter Philipp von Foltz in 1864, displays the two sides of Götz von Berlichingen. In the foreground, Götz interacts tenderly with a country friar, demonstrating his compassionate nature, while, in the background, a page struggles to control von Berlichingen's powerful war steed, an obvious symbol of Götz's unrestrained fury in battle.**

Götz of the Iron Hand

The Adventures of a Teutonic Knight

By Marc Roland

In these early 21st-century Dark Ages, when traditional White heroes are demonized, their monumental statues thrown to the ground with impunity and their greatness mocked in public schools, we need to recognize the historical figures who created and defended our civilization, if we mean to keep it by following their example.

A man among them little known to Americans but related to us by blood and worthy of emulation was Götz von Berlichingen, born on November 15, 1480, in Baden-Württemberg, southwestern Germany.

Adolf Hitler said of him on July 4, 1942:

> I think it is very astonishing that men like Ulrich von Hutten and Götz von Berlichingen should have been so far in advance of their times and so progressive in their ideas, and it is a great pity that they had behind them in their struggle no strong and concrete doctrine, which would have given them the necessary moral elan and perseverance. Their completely German outlook nevertheless entitles them to a high place in the esteem of the German people. I have for this reason suggested that battleships and other large warships at present under construction should be named after them.[1]

Portrait of Götz von Berlichingen, copper engraving, housed in the City Museum of Cologne.

As things turned out, no Kriegsmarine vessels were to be christened "*Götz von Berlichingen*," although the 17th SS-Panzergrenadier-Division was so named. Its October 1943 formation of German replacement units, together with Romanian, French, and Italian volunteers, reflected the increasingly pan-European character of the Waffen-SS.

Ulrich von Hutten (April 21, 1488–August 29, 1523) is still revered in Germany as a scholar, monk, poet, satirist, and leader of knights in the Holy Roman Empire. He was an important bridge between the Renaissance and the Reformation. Like von Berlichingen, von Hutten missed having a warship named in his honor, although the Infantry Division Ulrich von Hutten was formed on March 30, 1945, from students recruited in the Dresden area.

Why did Hitler think so highly of Götz von Berlichingen, and why should we care about a German celebrity who lived 500 years ago? He was, after all, almost an anachronism—an imperial knight during and after the last days of European chivalry when even the strongest armor was no longer impervious to gunshot. That he survived active military campaigns spanning nearly half a century, from

1498 to 1544, is remarkable, especially in those days of ferocious hand-to-hand combat with blades, maces, hammers, and pikes.

The Germany of his day did not exist as a sovereign nation. It was known as the Holy Roman Empire. By no stretch of the imagination "holy," and bearing no resemblance to anything "Roman," its more than 300 separate, feuding states collectively comprised the antithesis of an empire.

These petty kingdoms were constantly at war with one another over differences of religious opinion or the insatiable greed of princes struggling to free themselves from debts incurred by their extravagant lifestyles.

For a young prince with nine older brothers ahead of him, von Berlichingen's prospects of someday becoming the ruling member of his royal house looked bleak. His only acceptable alternatives were life in the monastery or the military.

Too restless for scholarship, he enlisted as a squire in the armies of Kaiser Maximilian I, rising through the ranks to fight as a soldier in campaigns in Burgundy, Lorraine, and the Brabant, all while still in his late teens. His reputation soon grew, as described by Rollo of Gaunt:

> He is fiercely loyal to his friends and kinsmen, giving his service freely and always being the first to volunteer, gracious in accepting the aid they gave him in return. His attitude toward death and danger is cavalier, leading him to dare where other men would not. He earns respect, even from his enemies, while those who fail to respect him often learn the hard way.[2]

He earned respect from his enemies by showing them compassion in their defeat. Von Berlichingen recalled a representative incident in his autobiography, when he saw an influential civilian abusing a young man:

> He held one of the peasants and started beating him horribly. I rode to him and asked him bluntly what his business was with this peasant and why he beat him so badly. He responded condescendingly, so, in response, I punched him accordingly. "If you dare to punch another prisoner, I shall not tolerate it." If he did so again, I said I shall break his neck.[3]

Third Reich performer Heinrich George's classic portrayal of the title character in Goethe's stage play *Götz von Berlichingen* was convincingly true to life.

Such even-handedness was rare in his barbarous epoch. Von Berlichingen was a daring and boisterous hero. "Wine rejoices the heart of man," he exclaimed, "and joy is the mother of all virtues."

His consistent justice, bravery, skill, natural leadership abilities, and fidelity were so well rewarded by Kaiser Frederick of Brandenburg, that von Berlichingen could afford to leave his service in 1500. He then formed a company of mercenaries, selling his services to various dukes, margraves, and barons. During a memorably fierce battle, his participation was decisive, as outlined in his autobiography:

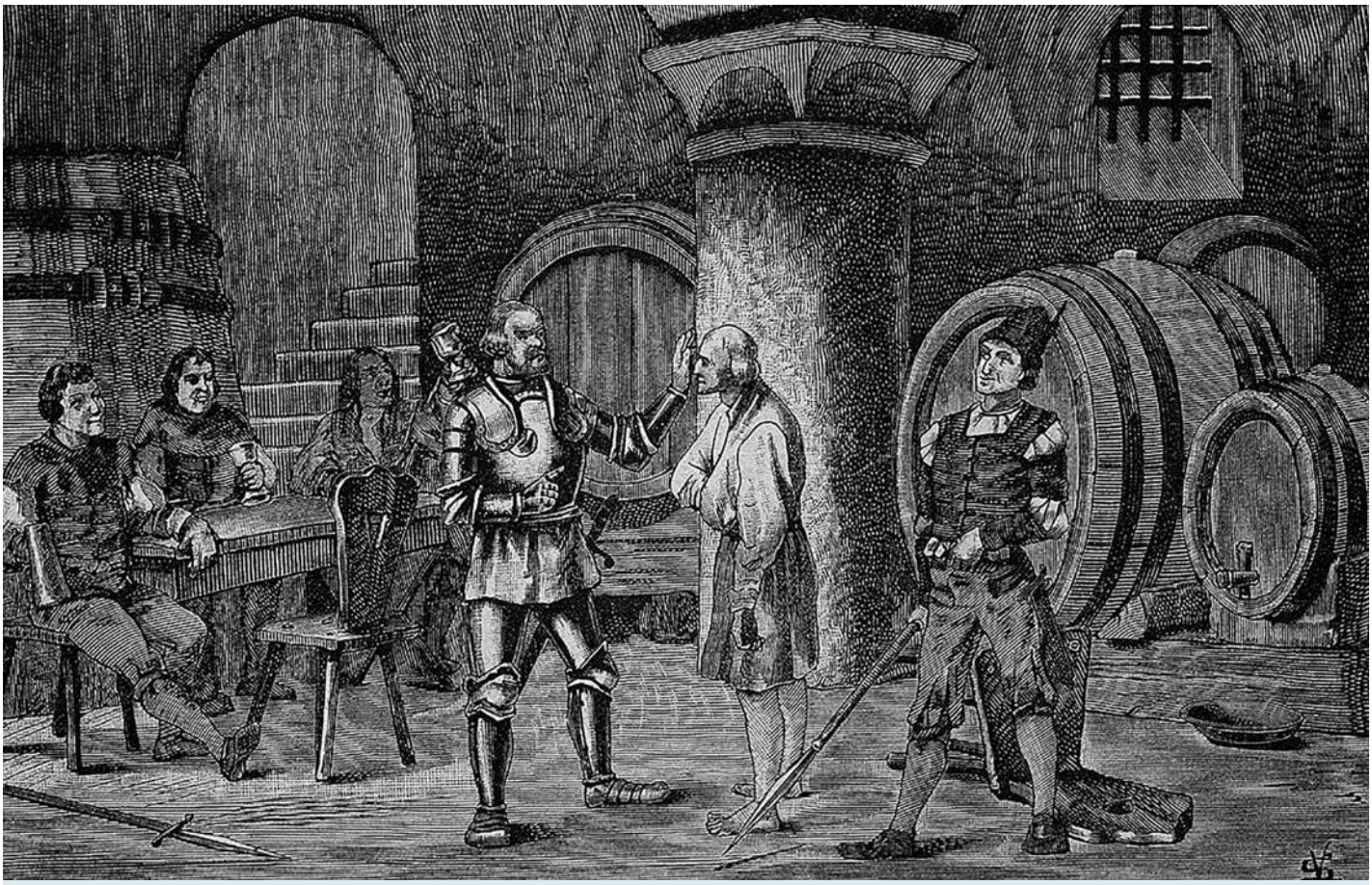
> When the time felt right for them, the Nurembergians started marching toward us with their cannon, their wagon forts and their foot-soldiers together.[4]
>
> They truly were not unprepared, and appeared to have trained their cannon and wagon forts well. They were rested and we were tired.
>
> When both sides collided, we and our captains sent messengers to Markgraf Casimir, asking his grace to support us. It was urgently needed, and the enemy had the advantage, requiring our full attention.
>
> We held position in God's name, but all of the Markgraf's infantry fell back. … The shots of the enemy hit in such mass that we could barely see each other through the smoke. Enemy reinforcements were on the way and were so close that we were already skirmishing with them.
>
> Against these reinforcements we lost most of our cavalry, because we first thought that they were our allies, until their cannon opened fire and put many of our cohort to flight.
>
> We still lost many brave men. I considered myself dead at one point, because my horse was heavily injured.

Von Berlichingen continues:

> An instinct then arose in my heart, or was perhaps inspired by God. It compelled me to slay the horse from under the lead rider [driver] of the wagon fort. Thereby, I prevented the others from moving forward, compelling them to halt. I then, without any directives or orders from the captains, stopped the enemy from closing the gap between the wagons.
>
> The delay I caused against the enemy was a great advantage for us, and surely was not insignificant for our good fortune and victory. I, for one, do not know how this battle could have turned out any other way.[5]

His actions that day spread von Berlichingen's renown throughout Markgraf Casimir's army, even to the vanquished enemy.

Four years later, during the War of the Succession, von Berlichingen and his mercenary army fought for Albert IV, duke of Bavaria. During the siege of the city of Landshut, a cannonball struck the redoubtable knight's sword, forcing the blade to cut deeply into his arm. The blade bit deep at his elbow, and battlefield surgeons quickly amputated his lower arm. "Here is



Götz von Berlichingen (center left with arm raised) was an early leader of the Peasants' Revolt, a folkish uprising against aristocratic despotism and Jewish usury. Here he is shown with several of his peasant leaders in the Benedictine imperial abbey of the Holy Roman Empire, located at Amorbach, Bavaria. In 1525, von Berlichingen ordered the abbey buildings stormed and plundered.

how my injury occurred," he explained in his own words:

> When I was standing still and looking for an opportunity to strike, the Nurembergians suddenly turned their cannon against us, and with it shot my sword pommel in two, so that half of it cut into my arm and into the bracer, too.[6]
>
> The pommel was so deep in the bracer that one could not see it anymore. The other parts of the sword grip were not split into two, but I could not see them. I think those parts were the ones that cut my hand off, between the glove and the crossbow-gear [trigger].
>
> The arm was shattered from front to back. When I noticed that my hand hung limply by the skin and my spear dropped below my horse, I acted like nothing happened. I turned my horse around and got away from the enemy and back to my people without any trouble.
>
> I remained in Landshut and do not need to mention what great pains I felt during that time. I begged God to be merciful and take me up to him, because I was now a ruined warrior.[7]

Observes Slavic linguist and historical writer Aleksa Vuckovich:

> For an exceptionally skilled knight to lose a hand at just 24 years of age was nothing short of a disaster. Usually, such an injury meant a man's fighting days were over. But Götz didn't see it this way at all![8]

Von Berlichingen continues:

> I then remembered a knight who I had heard of. His name was Koechli. He had only one hand and could still do everything he needed to do against his enemies on the battlefield, like everyone else.[9]

Götz was outfitted with a crude, mostly worthless version of Koechli's original artificial arm replacement, hammered together by a local blacksmith. Only later did he receive a better arm, one implementing a complex design that used springs and allowed for the segmented movement of his fingers. Vuckovich tells us:

> [It was] a more elegant one made by expert German craftsmen. … The second hand was quite impressive, even by modern standards, and could be adjusted to hold reins, a lance, shield, or even something as small as a quill pen [or a crystal wine glass]. The iron hands still

Hornberg Castle in southwestern Germany was, for decades, Götz von Berlichingen's home and military headquarters. He died there peacefully at the age of 82 after a long and violent career.

exist and are kept on display at the castle museum in Jagsthausen" [the ancestral seat of his family].[10]

And that is how von Berlichingen won his place in medical history as the first prominent figure to wear a truly efficient metal prosthesis.

From then on, he became known as *Götz von Berlichingen mit der eisernen Hand*, the "knight with the iron hand."

With it, he went on to win greater glories. In 1516, he and his comrades mounted a raid into Hesse, capturing Philip II, count of Waldeck, in the process. A ransom of 8,400 gulden was paid for the safe return of the count. Outraged, Waldeck's lawyers at court decried von Berlichingen as an outlaw and allowed anyone to kill him freely and without repercussions.

He was forced to live on the run for some time, and only escaped his

The original, custom-made, 66-lb. armor worn by Götz von Berlichingen is on display at the museum in Hornberg Castle.

wanted status when called upon to help defend the town of Möckmühl, in the state of Baden-Württemberg, against an attack by the Swabian League. That venture ended in disaster when, through lack of supplies and ammunition, the town fell to the Swabians.

In violation of the terms of surrender, he was held prisoner and handed over to the citizens of Heilbronn, a town he had raided several times. Luckily for him, several well-connected knights secured his release in 1522.

Three years later, a very different kind of war broke out in Germany: an armed insurrection of farmers, yeomen, crofters, smallholders, husbandmen, and all hard-working tillers of the soil.

The 1525 *Deutscher Bauernkrieg* ("German Peasants' War"), Europe's largest and most widespread popular

uprising at that time, was preceded by many generations of abuse.

Princes and aristocrats had gradually usurped common lands and made it illegal for peasants to fish or gather wood from these territories. Guild taxes were imposed, but no revenues collected were subject to formal administration.

Embezzlement and fraud became common, while the patrician class, bound by family ties, grew wealthier and more powerful at the expense of farm workers, who were heavily taxed and forced into the lowest stratum of society.

In the early 16th century, no peasant could freely hunt, fish, or gather wood. Lords had the right to use their peasants' land as they wished. Peasants could only watch as their crops were destroyed by wild game or by nobles galloping across their fields during chivalric hunts.

When a peasant wished to marry, he needed the lord's permission and had to pay a tax. Upon the peasant's death, the lord was entitled to his best cattle, garments, and tools. The justice system, controlled by the clergy or wealthy burgher and patrician jurists, offered no redress to the peasants.

Princes, themselves overtaxed by the Roman Catholic Church, further burdened their freer peasants by increasing taxes and forcing them into serfdom. Additionally, the introduction of Roman civil law advantaged the princes by bringing all land under their personal ownership. This eliminated the feudal concept of land as a trust between lord and peasant, which had conferred both rights and obligations on the latter.

By legitimizing their rule in this manner, princes not only elevated their wealth and position in the empire through the confiscation of property and revenues but also increased their power over their peasant subjects. Princes had the authority to levy taxes and borrow money as they deemed necessary.

The growing costs of administration and military upkeep compelled them to raise demands on their subjects, while their extravagant lifestyles drained the little income they had as prices continued to rise.

Knights like Götz von Berlichingen became embittered as their status and income declined, and they increasingly fell under the jurisdiction of princes, putting the two groups in constant conflict.

The knights also regarded the clergy as arrogant and superfluous, which, in many instances, they were. Many towns had privileges that exempted them from taxes, leaving the bulk of taxation to fall on the peasants. Arbitrary road, bridge, and gate tolls were instituted at will.

Although the overall focus of the rebellion was directed primarily against the oppressive policies of the nobility, and the harshness of aristocratic treatment of the peasantry provided the immediate cause for the uprising, Jewish moneylenders also played their part. They lavishly funded the deeply indebted princelings, extending cash outlays at high interest rates, thereby enslaving them in the same kind of usury perpetrated against the farmers, who were taxed to make their overseers' loan payments in a vicious cycle that benefited only the creditors.[11]

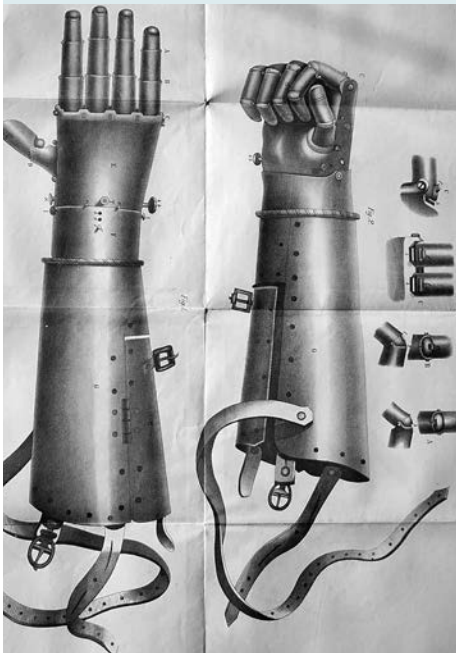
Generations of simmering resentment needed just one more incident of aristocratic arrogance to ignite the rebellion. It came during the 1524 harvest in Stühlingen, south of the Black Forest, when the Countess of Lupfen ordered serfs to collect snail shells for use as her thread spools.

After this humiliating demand, 1,200 peasants gathered in Stühlingen, bringing with them a list of grievances, which were predictably spurned with contempt by the princely authorities.

Within weeks, most of southwestern Germany was in open revolt.

The spontaneous uprising stretched from the Black Forest, along the Rhine River, to Lake Constance, into the Swabian highlands, along the upper Danube River, and into Bavaria and the Tyrol, reaching as far south as Switzerland and north to the Netherlands. One-third of a million peasants and their supporters from all classes

The intricately engineered prosthetic hand of Götz von Berlichingen was a remarkable innovation which revealed the advanced metalworking skills of late medieval Germany. Pictured above are two iron prosthetic hands preserved at Jagsthausen Castle. Below is an illustration of the second hand, designed with leather straps and articulated fingers, enabling Berlichingen to securely hold and grip weapons—and even delicate glass items.



Götz von Berlichingen was fortunate to escape the fate of most Peasants' Revolt leaders, like Little Jack Rohrbach, who was burned at the stake in Neckargartach, now part of Heilbronn in southwestern Germany.

belonged to the revolt.

It began as separate outbreaks in the southwestern regions of what is now Germany and Alsace, then spread in subsequent insurrections to central and eastern areas of Germany and present-day Austria.

The next year, on February 15, 25 villages belonging to the city of Memmingen rebelled. At Weinsberg, peasants overwhelmed the castle and massacred the landlords. Peasants at Odenwald had already taken the Cistercian Monastery at Schöntal. They marched to the town of Weinsberg, where the Count of Helfenstein, then the Austrian governor of Württemberg, was present.

The peasants achieved a major victory by assaulting and capturing the castle there, as most of the garrison was away on duty in Italy. After taking the count as their prisoner, the peasants forced him, along with approximately 70 other nobles, to run a gauntlet of pikes.

This was a popular form of execution among the Landsknechts (foot soldiers, each armed with a halberd, an axe blade topped by a spike mounted on a long shaft with a hook on the back for grappling), while a bagpiper played a merry tune. The revolt began to resemble less an ideological movement for freedom than a vengeful mob action. It was then that von Berlichingen was elected supreme commander of all peasant forces in the Odenwald region.

His appointment did not last long. After no more than a month, at the end of April, while marching his men to Amorbach, they were joined by some radical peasants out for Berlichingen's blood. He had been involved in the suppression of another uprising 10 years earlier, and these men sought vengeance.

Getting wind of their lethal intentions, he resigned and returned to his home at Castle Jagsthausen.

Even before learning of the assassination attempt, von Berlichingen had grown disenchanted with the insurrection—not its ideals, to be sure. Von Berlichingen was more insightful

Published in *Martyr's Mirror,* Jan Luyken's 1685 line drawing depicts an episode illustrating the degree of establishment vindictiveness following 1525's failed Peasants' Revolt: When participant Dirk Willems was running from a royal agent who fell through the ice of a frozen pond, Willems turned back to save the drowning man. This act of mercy led to Willems' capture, after which he was burned at the stake near Asperen in the present-day Netherlands.

than most in recognizing the peasant movement as an honest folkish reflex that had swelled up among the agricultural producers responsible for feeding an entire people—princes and priests, paupers and peasants alike.

If managed correctly, it could have become a genuine revolution capable of uniting Germany's hundreds of contentious states into a real nation, sweeping away divisive notions of class and theology.

But it was not managed correctly. While Landsknechts, trained soldiers, and knights like himself had joined and were largely responsible for leading the revolt to many victories, these professionals were given only local or, at most, regional authority.

The movement had no central command structure. Its war was waged by ad hoc committees of popularly elected commoners who knew little or nothing of military strategy and encouraged autonomy among their followers, even allowing separate armistices with the enemy. The revolt died from too much democracy.

Additionally, it lacked artillery and cavalry, while its foes were organized by experienced field officers, possessed well-equipped, disciplined armies, and enjoyed ample funding.

Disillusioned by the movement's failure, von Berlichingen did not have long to wait for its collapse in September 1525. Its defeat did not, however, end concerns for his life. One-third of the 300,000 insurrectionists were killed, not all in combat. Its leaders, like Little Jack Rohrbach, and many ordinary adherents, such as Dirk Willems, were burned at the stake.

Von Berlichingen then fell under suspicion and was summoned before the Diet of Speyer to account for his complicity in the uprising.

The cost of its downfall had been steep. The old order was restored in an even harsher form, with a further reduction of peasant rights and freedoms. Survivors were saddled with additional taxes to pay for the war.

Because so many rebels lost their lives, the economies of the affected regions were devastated for generations due to a lack of laborers. Famine ran rampant; everywhere, people starved to death, especially during winter.

Von Berlichingen refused legal representation in court, defending himself with such confidence in his personal

A depiction by Matteo Pérez de Alesio (1547–1628), an Italian painter of historical subjects, portrays the Turkish invasion of continental Europe. While they were turned back 500 years ago, their descendants are succeeding today due to a lack of opposition like that raised by Götz von Berlichingen and other heroes.

sense of honor and soldierly indifference to death, no matter how gruesome, that many judges were inclined to let him go with a hefty fine.

Others on the bench were more vengeful and called for his execution. When warned that the magistrates were legally strong enough to order his capital punishment for leading the so-called "enlightened" Peasants' Revolt, he condescendingly quipped, "There is always a strong shadow where there is much light."[12]

Thanks to his numerous personal connections at the highest levels of dynastic politics, he was acquitted by the Imperial Chamber on October 17, 1526. The frustrated Speyer judges then conspired with Augsburg officials, who invited him to their city, guaranteeing him safe passage and an opportunity to clear himself of additional charges.

Instead, upon his arrival, he was arrested and imprisoned in a dungeon for the next two years. Yet again, his influential friends prevailed against (i.e., bribed) the Augsburg authorities, who released him on probation under house arrest at his castle at Hornberg. But the sexagenarian veteran was not ready for retirement.

Suleiman the Magnificent had meanwhile mobilized his Ottoman Empire into a massive military juggernaut aimed at an unprepared Europe, still weakened and divided by the Peasants' Revolt.

Desperate for the unifying leadership only a living folk hero could provide, King Charles V freed the aging prisoner from confinement, placing Götz of the Iron Hand at the head of a largely German army.

This force slaughtered the hordes of Middle Eastern invaders on the battlefields of Hungary in 1542, thwarting their conquest of the continent.

Von Berlichingen then turned his victorious forces to face France, defeating King Francis I for betraying Europe by forging a Franco-Ottoman alliance with the Turks.

This was Iron Hand's final military campaign. At 63 years old, he retired to Castle Hornberg, where he lived the rest of his long, colorful life in peace, writing his autobiography before passing away on July 23, 1562.

Exactly 211 years later, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe published *Götz von Berlichingen*,[13] a stage play depicting the 16th-century knight as an anachronistic man of action caught in the last moments of medieval Europe on the cusp of Renaissance enlightenment.

Goethe portrays him as the racial liberator of a country that imprisoned him but, ultimately, a visionary who foresaw its future unity and greatness.

"Goethe's hero is a free spirit," observes Vuckovich. He was:

> [A] maverick, intended to be a pillar of national integrity against a deceitful and over-refined society, and the way in which he tragically succumbs to the abstract concepts of law and justice shows the submission of the individual in that society. *Götz von Berlichingen* was

one of Goethe's early successes. It served as a major inspiration throughout the following centuries, especially at a time when the German people needed strong folk heroes from their past.

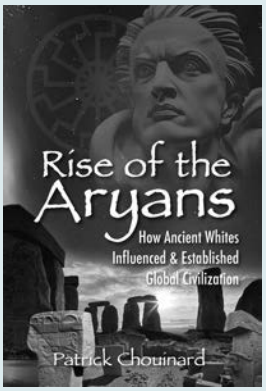
And, even today, we can all learn plenty of major lessons from the life and deeds of Götz von Berlichingen. We can understand that bravery, honor, and perseverance almost always pay off, and that one has to stick to one's true cause. And he chose never to give up. Even after losing an arm.[14] ❖

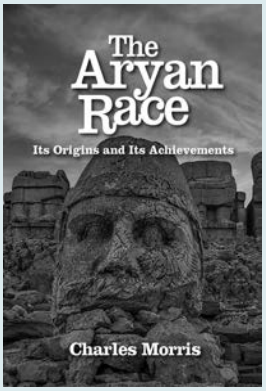
ENDNOTES:

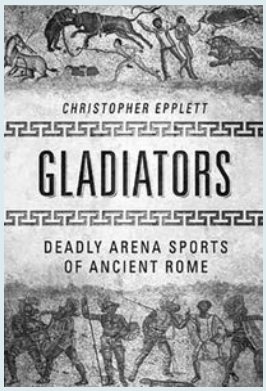
1. Hitler, Adolf. *Hitler's Table Talk*. Available from The Barnes Review (softcover, 8.5 x 11, 298 pages, #624, $40 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.), P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.
2. Rollo of Gaunt. *The Autobiography of Sir Götz von Berlichingen, A Knight of the Holy Roman Empire*. Translated by Julius Moritz. PA: Antelope Hill Publishing, 2022. Available from The Barnes Review (softcover, 120 pages, #1012, $18 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.), P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.
3. Ibid.
4. These "wagon forts" were large carts filled with crossbowmen shooting from behind thick timbers.
5. Von Berlichingen, *op. cit.*
6. A bracer was an armguard, a strap or sheath made (in von Berlichingen's case) of steel, that covered the ventral or inside surface of a warrior's arm, protecting his forearm against injury when exposed and held aloft.
7. Von Berlichingen, *op. cit.*
8. Vuckovich, Aleksa. "Götz von Berlichingen: How a One-Armed Knight Rose to Power," *Historic Mysteries*, Stella Novus Ltd., July 19, 2021.
9. Von Berlichingen, *op. cit.*
10. Vuckovich, *op. cit.*
11. Benecke, Gerhard and Scribner, Bob, editors. *The German Peasant War of 1525–New Viewpoints*. London: Routledge, 2021.
12. Von Berlichingen, *op. cit.*
13. Goethe, Johann Wolfgang. *Goethe's Götz von Berlichingen*. NY: Legare Street Press, 2022.
14. Vuckovich, *op. cit.*

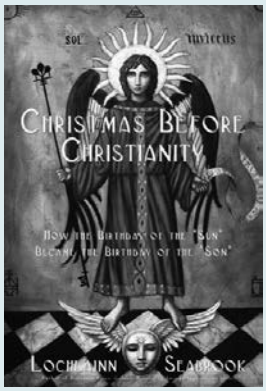
Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures, American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access TBR's yearly author/subject index.

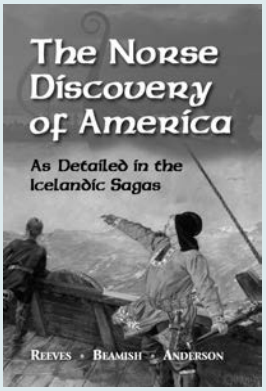
Götz von Berlichingen Writing His Memoir is based on the fourth in a series of seven lithographs crafted between 1836–1843 by French artist Eugene Delacroix, who was inspired by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's play (published in German in 1773 and in French in 1823) that told the story of German knight Götz von Berlichingen. Von Berlichingen had fought to regain the privileges of free knights that had been nullified by Emperor Maximilian I in 1495. The play first appeared in English in 1799 as *Götz of Berlichingen of the Iron Hand* in a rather loose adaptation by Sir Walter Scott. SOURCE: METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART











Uncensored European History

Rise of the Aryans

Subtitle: *How Ancient Whites Influenced & Established Global Civilization*. All across the world are mysterious and ancient stone structures demonstrating not only advanced building techniques but also an incredibly sophisticated knowledge of archeoastronomy. From Easter Island to the mountain peaks of the Andes, from the British Isles and the Mediterranean to the steppes of Eurasia, from the arid deserts of western China to the Mississippi Valley, some advanced culture was erecting megalithic structures that baffle scientists and archeologists even today. Who built them and why? Was there a mother culture? Softcover, 314 pages, #834, **$25**.

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A beautifully written cultural history of the Indo-European peoples. The author, a classical scholar, defines "Aryan" as a "linguistic race" spanning the areas occupied by the great Indo-European invasion, reaching from India to Ireland, and proceeds to analyze all aspects of the cultures across this vast region. Along the way, he proves that the broad family of Indo-European language speakers had a common origin at some distant point in the past. It includes an overview of the development of ancient Indo-European households, farming arrangements, legal systems, culture, religion, language and political development. Read of the tales from the Rig-Vedas, their similarity to Greek and Roman myths, and the parallels with the Norse Eddas. It is a treasure trove of facts and myths that reflects the genius of the Indo-Europeans. Softcover, 252 pages, #829, **$25**.

Gladiators: Deadly Arena Sports of Rome

By Dr. Christopher Epplett. Most books written on arena spectacles in ancient Rome neglect the *venationes* (beast hunts) despite the fact that these hunts of lions, tigers, elephants, bears, rhinos, and more were as popular as spectacles and endured over a longer period. Gives a full and detailed treatment of both types of spectacles—man vs. man and man vs. beast. Details the training, equipment and fighting styles used by different combatants, with particular attention paid to the procuring of wild animals. Hardback, 216 pages, #860, **$24**.

The Norse Discovery of America as Detailed in the Icelandic Sagas

The Norse exploration of North America remains one of the lesser-known episodes of American history, despite its archeological proofs. One of the sources for these early transatlantic voyages are the Icelandic sagas. Translated from the original Icelandic, the sagas show there were numerous Norse voyages of exploration—and settlements—in America 500 years before Columbus. This work also reveals that Columbus was aware of these ventures and that this knowledge provided important sailing information. Completely reset, all original illustrations and the complete text. Softcover, 294 pages, #830, **$30**.

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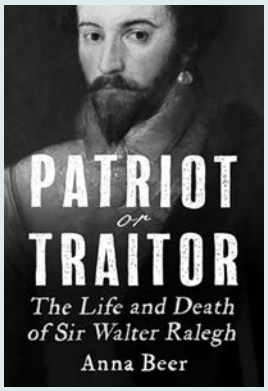
Subtitle: *How the Birthday of the Sun Became the Birthday of the Son*. Lochlainn Seabrook explores the pre-Christian foundations of humanity's most popular holiday, including the many pagan gods, goddesses, myths, rituals, legends, ceremonies, customs, and beliefs that contributed to its creation and development. Special emphasis is placed on ancient Egypt, where many modern Christmas traditions can be traced. From the Nativity to the traditions of Christmas celebrations, ancient pagan symbolism permeates the Christian tradition and His birthday celebration. Even Santa Claus and Father Christmas were inspired by pagan ideas. Softcover, 300 pages, #773, **$22**.

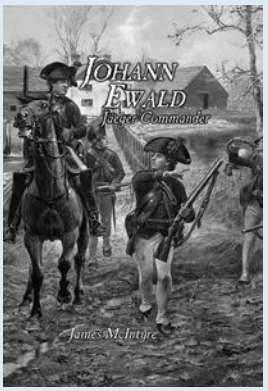
Patriot or Traitor: The Life and Death of Sir Walter Ralegh

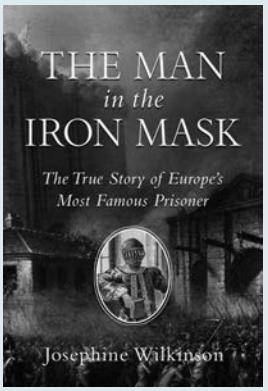
Sir Walter Ralegh—heroic, courageous, gifted, grasping, a poet, politician and spy, an explorer, dreamer and schemer, an iconic Renaissance man—lived an amazing life. The fifth son of a Devonshire gentleman, he rose to become Queen Elizabeth's favorite—only to be charged with treason by her successor. Less than a year after the death of Elizabeth I, Ralegh was in the Tower of London, watching as the scene was set for his own execution. *Patriot or Traitor* tells the dramatic story of his rise and fall. Finally, here is a fresh perspective on one of the most colorful and controversial characters of the Tudor and Stuart age. Historian Anna Beer brings Ralegh to life as never before with colorful detail and astute interpretation as we follow Ralegh's dramatic rise and fall. Softcover, 336 pages, #946, **$18**.

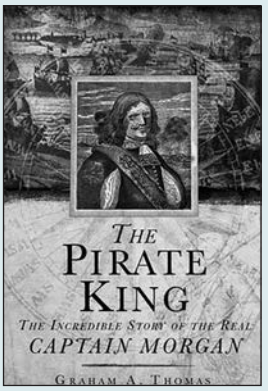
Johann Ewald: Jäeger Commander

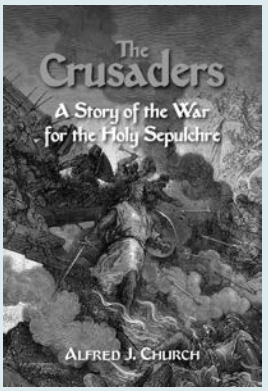
Johann Ewald began as a commoner in the Holy Roman Empire. As a soldier, he fought in all of the great conflicts of the latter 18th century, and he keenly recorded his observations of both the people he met and places he encountered. Ewald stood as one of the most accomplished practitioners of irregular warfare in his era. Beginning his military career in the Seven Years' War, and continuing through the American Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, he amassed a vast wealth of experience leading troops in the art of *petite guerre*. He later wrote several works based on his experiences and one of these was read by Frederick the











Great. Among all but a small group of dedicated scholars of the American Revolution, however, Ewald has vanished into obscurity. There are no other English-language biographies of Ewald, and James McIntyre's biography of him focuses on the conduct of irregular operations: raids, ambushes, and the like. Softcover, 400 pages, #954, **$19**.

The Man in the Iron Mask: The True Story of Europe's Most Famous Prisoner

By Josephine Wilkinson. It is easy to forget that this story, made famous by Alexandre Dumas, is that of a real person, Eustache Dauger, who spent more than 30 years in the prison system of Louis XIV's France—never to be freed. This narrative brings to life the true story of this mysterious man and follows his journey through four prisons and across decades of time. It introduces the reader to those with whom he shared his imprisonment and those who decided his tragic fate—and why they saw him as such a threat. Wilkinson reveals one of the most enduring mysteries of Louis XIV's reign and, using contemporary documents, this book shows what life was really like for state prisoners in 17th-century France, why this mysterious man was arrested, and more! Hardback, 352 pages, #945, **$29**.

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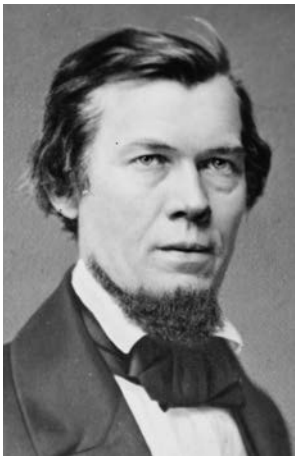
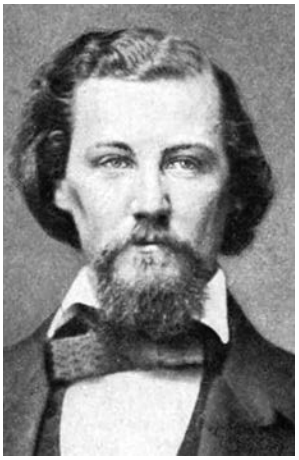
MONTREAL

Nerve Center of the Confederate Spy Network in North America

By Rémi Tremblay





JACOB THOMPSON **CLEMENT C. CLAY** **EDWIN GRAY LEE**

Recruited and trained Southern intelligence gatherers in Canada.

It is a common myth of the War Between the States, also known as the U.S. Civil War (1861–1865), that the inhabitants of what was then British North America (now Canada) were, for the most part, supporters of the Union side in that titanic struggle.

Most mainstream histories focus on the fact that large numbers of British North Americans enlisted in the Union Army. It is well known, for example, that four Union generals were born in British North America, and that 29 British North Americans received the Congressional Medal of Honor for their service on the Union side of the war.

Yet it is a little-known fact that significant numbers of British North Americans supported the Confederates. One of the more revealing works on this topic is the 2017 book *Montreal, City of Secrets: Confederate Operations in Montreal During the American Civil War* by Barry Sheehy (Baraka Books, Quebec).

According to Sheehy, British North America did not wholeheartedly support Washington during the war. In fact, the reality was quite the opposite. The primary reason so many Canadians joined the Northern Army was not ideological alignment but the allure of bounties ranging from $200 to $800 offered by American agents.

These recruiters, who always operated illegally, were condemned by both the church and the state. The *Encyclopedia Canada* notes that "some were tricked, bribed, and even kidnapped by ruthless American recruiters, called crimpers."[1]

British North America's neutral stance during the war was not driven by moral or ideological considerations but by pragmatism. A united and powerful United States posed a direct threat to British North America, especially since some Northerners had openly expressed the idea of annexing Canada.

Despite their official neutrality, British North America and Great Britain were sympathetic to the South and hoped for its victory. Newspapers such as the *Montreal Gazette* and the *Montreal Telegraph* openly supported the Confederate States of America.

The Southern cause was widely popular, with the "Secesh"[2] being highly appreciated in Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. British North Americans sympathized with the South not because they supported slavery, but because they saw in it a small state challenging a distant power that did not protect its interests.

A RING IN CANADA'S METROPOLIS

With 100,000 inhabitants, Montreal was by far the largest city in British

North America at the time. It was also the center of economic and industrial activity, and its port was among the most heavily trafficked.

It was in Montreal that the Confederates sought to establish their presence in British North America, leveraging the sympathy of the authorities and the local population.

At the beginning of the war, Montreal already welcomed several Southerners and Northerners known for their sympathy for secession who had preferred to flee rather than face persecution.

At that time, the Confederate community in Montreal, including active Confederates, families in exile, and other Southerners, numbered about 300 to 500 people. The city was therefore already full of Confederate supporters when Southern Secretary of State Judah Benjamin decided to organize a spy ring.

It should be remembered that the Confederates had no secret service of their own before the war and, thus, had to build one from scratch. As a result, their network was composed of doctors, businessmen, sailors, and soldiers, all of whom had to learn the secrets of the trade from three men in particular:

• Inspector General of the Confederate States Army Jacob Thompson, who had been U.S. secretary of the Interior before the war. In 1864, Confederate President Jefferson Davis asked Thompson to lead a delegation to British North America, formally appointing him head of the Confederate Secret Service;

• Clement Claiborne Clay, a former U.S. senator and, after the outbreak of hostilities, a Confederate senator for Alabama. He served in the Confederate War Department, specifically tasked with setting up a spy ring in the North. He accompanied Thompson on his mission to British North America in May 1864; and

The St. Lawrence Hall, a hotel on the northwest corner of St. François Xavier Street and St. James Street, housed many Confederate agents and provocateurs. SOURCE: MCCORD MUSEUM/MONTREALGAZETTE.COM

• Edwin Gray Lee, a Confederate brigadier general and first cousin once removed of Robert E. Lee. Edwin Lee and his wife broke through the blockade to British North America in December 1864 and remained in Montreal until 1866.

In Montreal, the Confederates set up informal headquarters at the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel and at Dooley's bar. Their presence was known and tolerated, in contrast to Unionists, who sometimes had difficulty renting lodgings while visiting the city.

The Confederates brought with them sufficient funds to carry out their activities. The well-connected Benjamin ensured they lacked nothing, moving $1 million into various banks in Montreal.

Banks such as the Ontario Bank and the Niagara and District Bank willingly received and safeguarded the huge sums deposited by Confederate agents. These resources enabled the Confederates to organize a large network of spies which was in regular contact with other agents in Halifax and New York City.

In addition to the group in Montreal, another network was established with a base in Richmond, St. Catharines, Ontario. Their headquarters was, ironically, geographically close to a community formed by Black slaves who had escaped and established their own settlement there.

To communicate with the South, the Confederate agents used a variety of stratagems. They had a network of

Dooley's Bar at the St. Lawrence Hall, where John Wilkes Booth played billiards and made contact with Southern sympathizers and operatives. SOURCE: MCCORD MUSEUM/MONTREALGAZETTE.COM

messengers that included young women and professionals such as Benjamin Ficklin and W.W. Finney, two of the founders of the overland express mail service, the Pony Express.

Based in Montreal during the second half of the war, the Confederate agents used their skills and networks for the cause of the South. They were able to purchase the *Lee*, which became one of the most efficient vessels in circumventing the embargo, and they participated in the failed attempt to free Confederate prisoners in Ohio in 1863.

The list of messengers also included two mysterious women, often conflated into one by historians: Josephine Brown and Sarah Slater. These two beautiful Southern belles, fluent in French, were driven by a sense of duty and adventure.

Being a spy or a messenger for the Confederate Secret Service was dangerous. Several were intercepted; some were executed as traitors, while others were imprisoned in POW camps until the end of the war.

A MULTI-TASK AGENCY

The work undertaken by the Confederate agents varied from day to day. Some were tasked with organizing trade and finding ways to overcome the blockade, mainly through deals with local and British businessmen.

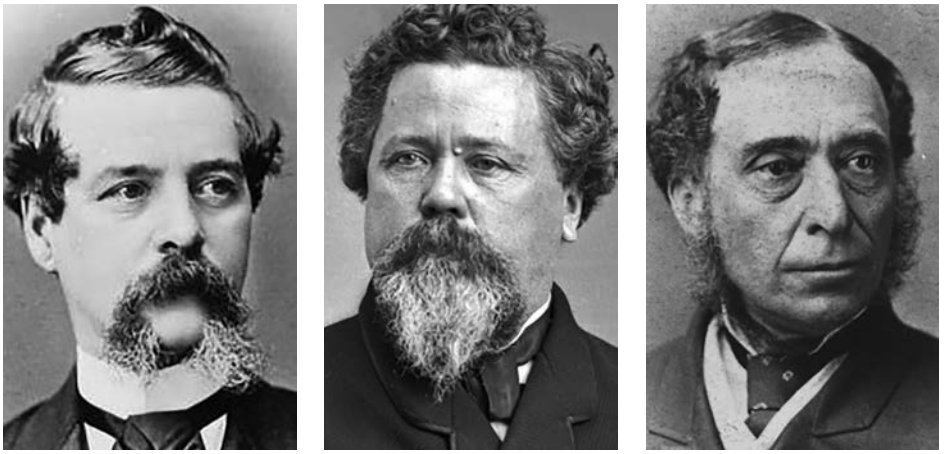
Another branch, led by James Holcombe, was responsible for sending freed Confederate soldiers back to the South, essentially creating an Underground Railroad operating in the opposite direction of the one used by escaped slaves.

Clement Clay was involved in planning raids to free prisoners jailed in the North. Two raids, both unsuccessful, were planned from Canada against the Johnson Island POW camp in Ohio—the first led by John Wilkinson and the second by Robert Martin. There were also plans for arson attacks on New York hotels.

Rebel Secret Service agents were also tasked with diplomatic duties. British officers who wanted to visit the South were first sent to Montreal to receive the necessary paperwork.

The agents involved themselves with the internal politics of the North, as well. Although never implemented, they studied plans to undermine the American dollar to destabilize the Northern economy.

Politics was another major concern, and the Confederates played both Democratic and Republican sides. Jacob Thompson was in charge of influencing the anti-Lincoln Republicans, the Copperheads, and the Democratic Convention to promote peace and diminish Lincoln's influence.



Left to right: Bernard Devlin, a counsel to the Lincoln administration, denounced Montreal's police chief for collaborating with Confederates; **George Sanders**, a Rebel operative who met with John Wilkes Booth in Montreal; and **Henry Starnes**, who ran the Ontario Bank branch that helped finance the Confederate operation. SOURCE: MONTREALGAZETTE.COM

MAYOR FERNANDO WOOD
On the Southern payroll.

SARAH SLATER
Rebel spy, messenger.

In doing so, he developed a network of Northern politicians who served his motives. They spent millions trying to influence the Democratic Convention to pass a resolution for a negotiated peace or truce while simultaneously attempting to organize anti-Lincoln forces within the Republican Party.

The Confederates favored the election of a president who would support a peace agreement, with the leading candidate in this regard being Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York.

By 1864, opposition to Lincoln was growing. In Montreal, countless conspiracies and alliances were formed to oust the despised president. Plans were even made to kidnap Lincoln, who was considered the main reason for the continuation of the war.

It is significant that Lincoln's eventual assassin, John Wilkes Booth, was among the frequent guests at St. Lawrence Hall in Montreal.

The work of the Confederate Secret Service with Northern politicians also explains the presence in Montreal of Democrat Copperheads and Radical Republicans such as James Wilson, John Bingham, John Sherman, and James Ashley, to name only a few.

According to Sheehy's work, other Northern figures such as banker Jay Cooke, Thomas T. Eckert, New York Mayor Fernando Wood, and publisher Benjamin Wood were also connected to the network to some degree, with the latter two actively on the Confederate payroll.

THE BIGGEST DEAL OF THE WAR

The blockade against the South, enacted on April 19, 1861, had a significant impact on the economies of both sides of the conflict.

The first consequence was a sharp increase in the price of cotton. The South had abundant cotton but was unable to sell it. In the North, the dollar was collapsing, and American exports had fallen to an all-time low. The price of cotton had increased by nearly 1000%—10 times—while, in the South, the price of necessities had also risen dramatically.

For President Lincoln, resuming cotton exports was essential to stabilizing the dollar and preventing further economic collapse. For President Davis, it was a matter of survival: the South desperately needed meat and other vital goods.

The largest cotton transaction of the Civil War, valued at half a billion dollars, was organized in Montreal with the assent of both Washington and Richmond. This deal, negotiated by former U.S. diplomat, Confederate soldier, and secret agent Nathaniel Beverley Tucker, allowed Northern industrialists to obtain permits from Lincoln to participate in the transaction.

Many of Lincoln's friends and associates were among the main beneficiaries, raising ethical questions about the process. Close associates such as Ward Lamon, Leonard Swett, and James Singleton were among those authorized to deal with the Confederates. Records from the St. Lawrence Hall archives for 1864 confirm their presence in the city.

This "cotton permit" system was highly susceptible to cronyism and abuse. Congress later declared that

No. 1492
THE ONTARIO BANK.
MONTREAL BRANCH
Exchange for £ [redacted] Stg Montreal
27th October 1864
Sixty days after sight of this THIRD
of Exchange (First and Second of the same tenor and date
unpaid) pay to the order of J. Wilkes Booth
Sterling Value received and charge the same to account of this Office
To Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co. London
Manager

This National Archives image of a bank draft from the Montreal branch of the Ontario Bank was allegedly found on the body of Abraham Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth.

SOURCE: MCCORD MUSEUM/MONTREALGAZETTE.COM

This Civil War Memorial in Savannah, Georgia, along with the statues "Silence" and "Judgment" in the cemeteries of Laurel Grove and Thomasville, was crafted in Montreal by artist Robert Reid at the Montreal Marble Works.

"it is believed to have led to the prolongation of the war, and to have cost the country thousands of lives and millions of dollars in treasure."[3]

The deal was finalized toward the end of the war. By the spring of 1865, the wealth of many Northern interests depended on Richmond's ability to resist. If Richmond could hold out, the deal would proceed. However, the Southern capital was overwhelmed, and the cotton was not fully delivered by the end of the war. Consequently, it is difficult to determine what happened to the money and the cotton during such a chaotic period in history.

In addition to this exceptional transaction, several wealthy Northern businessmen visited Montreal and St. Lawrence Hall during the war. Notable visitors included William Fargo (Wells Fargo and American Express), James Brown (Brown Brothers), John D. Rockefeller, Charles Barney (Smith Barney Financial Group), Jay Gould, James Fisk, Louis Kuhn (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.), Russell Sage, and others.

These men presumably visited to make deals with Southerners. Many of them were central to the creation of Wall Street and the military-industrial complex during 1864–1865.

After the war, no longer having access to Confederate funds, several Southerners chose to remain in Canada, fearing repression in the United States. Initially, they settled in St. Catharines and later moved to Niagara-on-the-Lake.

When Confederate President Davis was detained at the end of the war, his wife Varina was initially imprisoned with him. In the summer of 1865, however, Varina was released and immediately fled to Montreal, where she had already sent their four children for safety.

Supported by the Catholic community, the children were educated and grew up free from Union reprisal. When Davis himself was freed on bail, he also moved to Montreal, pledging to return for trial if charges were brought against him.

Davis relied on the support of John Lovell, a Montreal publisher and printer who was openly pro-Confederate and had collaborated with the Confederate spy ring in the city.

While in Montreal, Davis remained reclusive but visited the community in Niagara-on-the-Lake, where he met with the exiled Confederates under the leadership of former Confederate diplomat James Mason.

There is an interesting anecdote from this period. During a theatrical performance in Montreal, the orchestra spontaneously played "Dixie" in Davis's honor after he was recognized in the crowd.

In 1867, the Davis family moved to Lennoxville, Quebec, where their two sons were studying, before eventually departing for Europe. They returned to Mississippi after a general amnesty was announced. ❖

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RÉMI TREMBLAY is the editor of the French-Canadian magazine *Le Harfang* as well as the author of *Le Canada français, de Jacques Cartier au genocide tranquille.* He is also the author of a marvelous book on the plight of the Acadians: *Les Acadiens: du Grand Dérangement au Grand Remplacement.* In addition, Tremblay is a popular freelance journalist for European and North American media outlets.

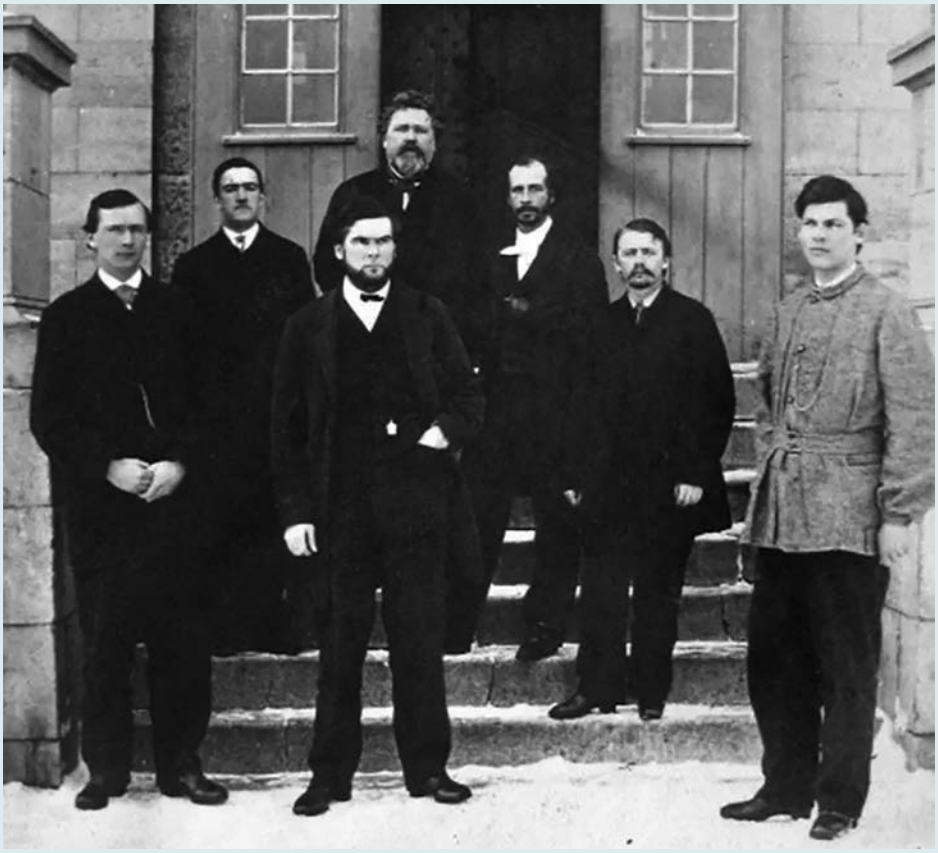
Rebs Abscond With $200,000: The Raid on St. Albans, Vermont

By Rémi Tremblay

Known as the northernmost battle of the Civil War, the raid on St. Albans, Vermont was led by Bennett Young, a Kentucky cavalier who, like most of his men, had participated in John Hunt Morgan's famous raid in Ohio.

The primary objective was to force the Union to deploy some of their forces to the North, thus dividing the war effort. It was also an act of revenge for the actions of Northern troops, who were increasingly targeting civilian populations by burning and looting Southern cities.

On October 18, Young's men crept into St. Albans on market day. The following day, at 3 p.m., they raided the bank, stealing $200,000. After rounding up the population in the main square, they set fire to several homes, giving the Northerners a taste of the medicine that had been inflicted on Southern cities. Less than an hour after the raid began, the men fled toward Montreal and crossed the British North American border.



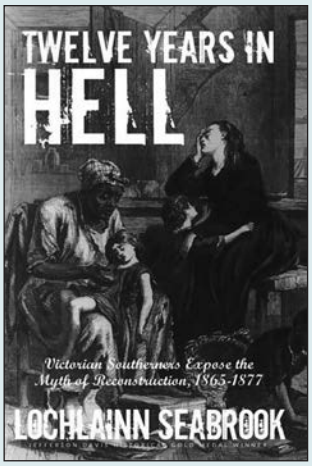
The St. Albans raiders outside the jail in Montreal.

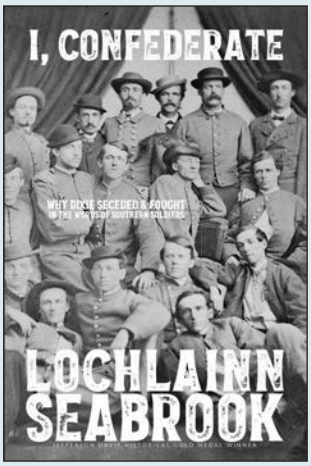
American troops, however, intercepted them near Frelighsburg and Philipsburg. British soldiers then intervened, reminding the Americans they had no jurisdiction in Canada. Nonetheless, the raiders were arrested by the British.

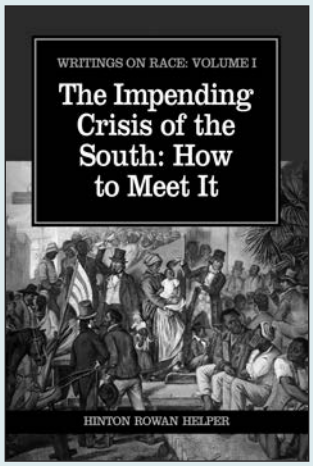
St. Albans bank tellers being forced to pledge allegiance to the South.

During the first trial held in Montreal, the raiders enjoyed significant public sympathy. This possibly influenced the trial's outcome, as they were acquitted on the grounds that they were soldiers acting under orders from their commanders.

They were, however, subjected to a second trial in Toronto, where the public was less sympathetic. Once again, the legal case was made—and accepted—that they had conducted an act of war in a foreign land and therefore had not broken any British North American law. After this verdict, the Canadian government enacted a law banning the planning of acts of war on British North American soil.❖







Latest Books on the Un-Civil War

Twelve Years in Hell: Victorian Southerners Expose the Myth of Reconstruction

By Lochlainn Seabrook. Southerners viewed Reconstruction as a Yankee Communist revolution. This revolution was a war planned far in advance to destroy the South. The architect of Reconstruction, Abraham Lincoln, privately planned to subjugate and then totally Northernize the South. After Lincoln's assassination, Reconstruction was taken over by Socialists and Communists, all radical members of the then-left-wing Republican Party. As part of Reconstruction, the North repeatedly violated the Constitution, committed robbery, destruction, and seizure of private property, rape, and murder. Simultaneously, legally elected Southern officials were thrown out of office and replaced by "progressives." To maintain control, Grant's radical government weaponized the police, the courts, and the military. Many of the social, racial, and economic problems plaguing the U.S. today began during Reconstruction. Now, the left is using the same 1870s-era tactics. Softcover, 520 pages, #1022, **$35**.

I, Confederate: Why Dixie Seceded and Fought in the Words of Southern Soldiers

Did the Southern Cause die on April 9, 1865, with Lee's surrender? No, the Southern Cause is flourishing today! How can this be if the North won the war? What was and is the Southern Cause? And why were millions of people of all races willing to fight for it? You'll find the answers to these questions, as well as discussions on related topics (the Constitution, nullification, sectionalism, slavery etc.) in Lochlainn Seabrook's *I, Confederate*. Seabrook provides excerpts from the writings, speeches, letters, and poems of 200 Southerners (mostly former C.S.A. soldiers), who describe, in their own words, the reasons they took up arms against their Northern cousins. Seabrook also includes writings from Southern and Northern civilians and Union veterans who also supported the campaign that Southerners referred to as "the bedrock of the Southern Confederacy." Illustrated with rare Confederate photos, preface, introduction, notes, index, and bibliography. Softcover, 376 pages, #1023, **$27**.

The Hampton Roads Conference: The Southern View

The most important meeting of the Civil War took place in Virginia in February 1865. Yet it receives barely a mention in most history books. Known as the Hampton Roads Conference, in attendance were Confederates Alexander Stephens, John Campbell, and Robert M.T. Hunter. On the other side were Lincoln and Seward. The meeting opened with "kind-hearted Lincoln" offering generous promises to the "erring South," including $400 million in compensation for slaves—if the seceded states would return to the Union. The Confederates, however, viewed the meeting as a negotiation between "two countries," demanding the North recognize their independence. Lincoln refused and demanded complete surrender. Four hours later, the meeting adjourned. Lochlainn Seabrook includes 32 analyses that set the record straight on the myths about this meeting. Softcover, 294 pages, #1024, **$25**.

Dixieland Deceived: The Grand Conspiracy Behind the Civil War

The brotherly bloodbath of 1861-1865 wasn't really, in its true essence, a "civil war" as much as it was an attack launched upon the United States from an invisible foreign power with traitorous agents and sincere dupes operating in both the North and South. It was "the usual suspects" based in Rothschild's Europe and aligned with the plantation aristocracy based in the South. It was this elite who finally executed America's greatest disaster. And it was the determined leadership of President Abraham Lincoln that thwarted the elaborate scheme of this deadly cabal in the end. By "Correctionist historian" and investigative journalist Mike King. Softcover, 8.5 x 11, 300 pages, #1026, **$45**.

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did D.C. telegraph wires shut down after the assassination?; Why did Stanton take charge of the investigation instead of the attorney general?; Why was Booth's escape road the only road left unpatrolled?; What did Booth tell Southerners his real reason was for leaving a card at VP Andrew Johnson's residence on the day of the assassination?; Why was Booth's diary never entered as evidence at trial, kept secret for two years and, when finally exposed, why were 86 pages missing?; and many more. Softcover, 158 pages, #1028, **$16**.

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The Long-Buried History of British Feminist Terror

History books have cleansed the violent nature of the movement

Two of the most prominent Suffragette terrorists were Dame Christabel Harriette Pankhurst (left) and her mother Emmeline, who was the founder of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU).

By Thomas Redfern

Aficionados of real history are well aware that Court Historians often push uncomfortable truths into what we today call the Memory Hole. That term was originally coined by George Orwell in his prescient book *1984*. In Orwell's dystopian future, inconvenient facts that contradicted the established narrative of the state—facts the state wanted completely forgotten—were placed into a slot and disappeared forever in a deep, dark hole, never to be seen or read again.

In this way, people the state wanted branded as villains could be vilified without contest, and those the state wanted remembered as heroes or heroines could be foisted onto the public without the facts needed to examine their true nature. A classic example of this is the "Votes for Women" campaign of early 20th-century Britain, which sought to secure voting rights for women.

The struggle of the Suffragists or Suffragettes, as they were called, is often portrayed in history books, schools, and media as consisting merely of harmless street protests, hunger strikes, or selfless acts of sacrifice, such as throwing oneself under a horse to draw attention to the plight of disenfranchised women. At worst, feminist activists are depicted smashing a few windows or verbally confronting

The remains of the Kew Gardens Teahouse following a Suffragette arson attack in February 1913.

politicians. The truth, however, is that the Suffragettes waged a full-scale terrorist campaign, allegedly backed by radical leftist elements in Britain.

In 1903, Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), an all-women suffrage advocacy organization dedicated to "deeds, not words." Initial acts such as heckling politicians quickly escalated into vandalism and physical assaults on opponents and police officers. Many of the predominantly middle-class women activists received repeated prison sentences. Once behind bars, many staged hunger strikes to secure better conditions and were often force-fed.

WSPU supporters soon became more aggressive, raiding Parliament, physically attacking politicians, and smashing windows at government buildings. Late in 1909, a Suffragette assaulted future Prime Minister Winston Churchill with a dog whip on the platform of a Bristol railway station.

The following year, the violence became more organized, sustained, and extreme. Christabel Pankhurst, the daughter of WSPU leader Emmeline Pankhurst, began advocating and organizing what she described as a "reign of terror." Emmeline confirmed that the campaign's objective was "to make England and every department of English life insecure and unsafe."

In June and July 1912, five major incidents signaled the escalation of the terror campaign: the homes of three anti-suffrage cabinet ministers were attacked; a powerful bomb was planted in the office of Home Secretary Reginald McKenna; and the Theatre Royal in Dublin, Ireland, was set on fire and bombed during a performance —with an audience in attendance.

What had been direct action against supposedly legitimate targets now evolved into cowardly and indiscriminate terrorism, endangering the lives of ordinary citizens.

One of the most dangerous attacks carried out by the Suffragettes was the assault on the Theatre Royal. Mary Leigh, Gladys Evans, Lizzie Baker, and Mabel Capper attempted to set fire to the building during a packed lunchtime matinee attended by Prime Minister Herbert Henry "H.H." Asquith. A canister of gunpowder was placed near the stage, and petrol and burning matches were thrown into the projection booth, where highly combustible film reels were stored, a fact of which the perpetrators were well aware.

Earlier in the day, Mary Leigh had

hurled a hatchet at Prime Minister Asquith, narrowly missing him and slashing the ear of Irish Member of Parliament John Redmond.

On October 25, 1912, a rare male collaborator, Hugh Franklin, set fire to his train carriage as it pulled into Harrow Station. He was arrested and charged with endangering the safety of passengers. Then, on November 28, mailboxes (known in England as pillar boxes for their cylindrical shape) were booby-trapped across Great Britain, initiating an 18-month sabotage campaign. Dangerous chemicals were poured into some of the boxes. In London, many letters caught fire while in transit to post offices. Paraffin and lit matches were also placed in pillar boxes.

On December 17, railway signals at Potters Bar were tied together and disabled by Suffragettes, intending to cause trains to collide.

The potential for deadly disaster was now undeniable, but the feminist terrorists were only beginning. In a speech in January 1913, Suffragette leader Emmeline Pankhurst declared "guerrilla warfare."

Her followers responded with greater ingenuity and ruthlessness. The Suffragettes hold the dubious distinction of inventing the letter bomb, a device intended to kill or injure its recipient.[1]

On January 29, several letter bombs were sent to Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George and Prime Minister Asquith. Fortunately for them, the bombs all exploded in post offices, post boxes, or mailbags while in transit on the railway system.

In the following weeks, additional attacks involving letter bombs and booby-trapped mailboxes occurred in cities including Coventry, London, Edinburgh, Northampton, and York. On February 6, five innocent postmen were injured—four severely—when a Suffragette letter bomb containing phosphorus and addressed to Asquith exploded in Dundee as investigators examined it.

On February 19, Emily Davison planted two bombs at the home of Lloyd George. Only one detonated, but the building was seriously damaged. While no one was injured, the bomb exploded just before workmen arrived at the house. The crude timer—a candle—made it highly likely the bomb could have exploded while the men were present.[2]

Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested for planning the attack and sentenced to three years in prison.

Between February and March, railway signal wires were deliberately cut on lines across the country, endangering thousands of train passengers. Inspired by the Irish Fenian Brotherhood dynamite campaign of the 1880s, Suffragettes adopted more sophisticated explosives to target symbolic locations, including the Bank of England and St. Paul's Cathedral.[3]

Sporting events were also targeted. A failed attempt was made to burn down the grounds of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon. A plot to burn the grandstand of Crystal Palace Football Ground on the eve of the 1913 Football Association Challenge Cup Final was foiled.

The grandstand of the Manor Ground Football Stadium in Plumstead, home to South London club Arsenal, was successfully burned to the ground. This forced Arsenal to move to a new stadium in Highbury, north London. Suffragettes also attempted to burn the grandstands at the stadiums of Preston North End and Blackburn Rovers football clubs. Golf clubs and courses were targeted, as well.

Anti-suffrage politicians were deemed "legitimate targets," and attacks on empty sporting venues were intended to make a statement without directly harming innocent lives. However, the campaign rapidly escalated into unrestrained and indiscriminate terrorism.

On April 4, the day after Emmeline Pankhurst was imprisoned for her role in the bombing of Lloyd George's home, a Suffragette bomb was discovered outside the Bank of England. It was defused before it could detonate in one of the busiest public streets in London.

Trains and their passengers remained targets. A bomb exploded next

This period illustration, titled *Sane and Insane Sisters*, depicts "Dame London" welcoming a "sane" Suffragette. The caption reads: "You are welcome, my dear, and I admire you for your constitutional methods, which are so very different to those of your misguided sister, whom I cannot tolerate at all," referring to the Suffragette in the background preparing to throw a bomb and commit an act of arson.

Prominent Suffragist terrorists at the time included (left to right): Mary Leigh, Emily Davison, Mable Capper and one of the few men to support their efforts, Hugh Franklin, described as a "wealthy Anglo-Jew."

to a passing train in Manchester, nearly killing the driver when flying debris grazed his head. Bombs were also planted on the Waterloo-to-Kingston line, with one placed on an eastbound train and the other on a westbound train.

One of the bombs was discovered before it exploded in a previously crowded third-class carriage. The choice of a third-class carriage highlighted the indiscriminate nature of these attacks, as it would have primarily harmed working-class men and women, many of them poor.

As the Waterloo train pulled into Kingston, its third-class carriage exploded and caught fire. The rest of the carriages were full of passengers at the time, but they managed to escape without serious injury. Although they proved faulty, the bombs were designed to cause maximum civilian casualties, being packed with lumps of jagged metal, bullets and scraps of lead.[4]

The London Underground was also targeted. A nitroglycerin bomb was planted at the Piccadilly Circus tube station.

Despite the serious risk of it exploding while being transported, highly unstable nitroglycerin was used for a number of Suffragette bombs.

A simpler arson device was used in April 1913 to burn down the home of Member of Parliament Arthur Du Cros. In May, a powerful potassium nitrate bomb was discovered at St Paul's Cathedral at the start of services.

Not long after, the danger from indiscriminate attacks was further highlighted when three more postmen, this time in London, were injured by noxious chemicals that had been poured into pillar boxes.

A month later, a potentially deadly letter bomb was sent to magistrate Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett at Bow Street, but the bomb was intercepted by London postal workers. Two days later, Suffragettes again attempted to push Curtis-Bennett off a cliff in the seaside resort of Margate, but he escaped.

On May 10, a bomb packed with iron shrapnel was discovered in the waiting room at Liverpool Street Station, London, before it could explode. Four days later, another three Suffragette bombs were discovered in a crowded passenger train as it pulled into Kingston. Once again, the would-be killers had planted their bombs in a third-class carriage.

Some later feminists have suggested that the low rate of success of Suffragette bombs was due to them being used primarily to get publicity rather than to kill and maim. The fact that the three Kingston bombs, like many others, were made of nitroglycerin exposes this claim as balderdash. Nitroglycerin is so unstable—particularly when made in amateur laboratories—that it could have detonated at any time, killing and maiming untold numbers of innocent people.[5]

Another completely indiscriminate railway attack involved a Suffragette bomb thrown from an express train onto the Reading Station platform. It exploded immediately, and it was only by good fortune that no one was killed or injured.

In May 1913 alone, 52 Suffragette bombing and arson attacks were carried out across the nation.

The most common targets for Suffragette attacks during the campaign were houses or residential properties, whether owned by politicians or simply by affluent members of the public.

These attacks were justified by the WSPU on the grounds that the property owners were invariably male and therefore had the right to vote. The Suffragettes argued that these men were responsible for government actions as its electors. They ignored the fact that working-class men who did not own property were also denied the vote. In the end, dozens of homes were bombed or firebombed, with some families targeted simply because they were related to senior politicians.

The Mill House near Liphook, Hampshire, was burned because its owner was Theodore McKenna, the brother of Reginald McKenna. A bomb was detonated at a house in Moor Hall Green, Birmingham, because it was owned by Arthur Chamberlain,

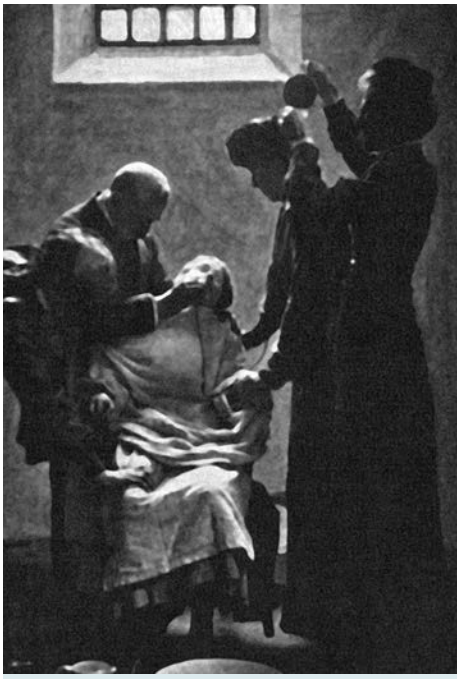
the brother of Conservative politician Joseph Chamberlain.

In early June 1913, a series of fires started in rural areas near Bradford killed at least two men and several horses. Responsibility for these deaths was claimed in the movement's official newspaper, *The Suffragette*.

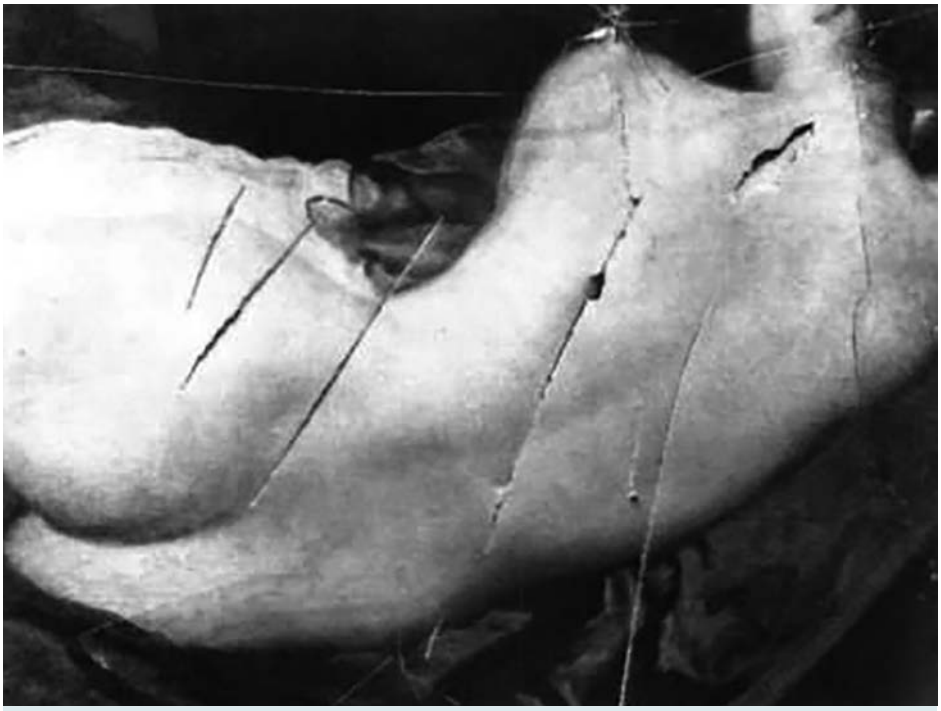
Also in mid-1913, a Suffragette bomb was discovered at the South Eastern District Post Office in London. It contained enough nitroglycerin to destroy the entire building and kill the 200 people working there.

Working-class people narrowly escaped disaster when a large Suffragette bomb exploded but failed to breach the Stratford-Upon-Avon Canal in Yardley Wood, Birmingham. Since there was no lock for 11 miles, a breach would have unleashed a deadly torrent of water into the densely populated valley below.[6]

On July 19, letter boxes across Birmingham were filled with poisonous chemicals, seriously burning a postman. On the same day, Edith Rigby planted a pipe bomb at the Liverpool Cotton Exchange Building, which exploded in the public hall. After her arrest, Rigby stated that she planted the bomb because she wanted "to show how easy it was to get explosives and put them in public places."



A Suffragette being force-fed in Holloway Prison, circa 1911.



A portion of *The Toilette of Venus*, otherwise known as the *The Rokeby Venus*, painted by Diego Velasquez circa 1647–1651, was slashed by Suffragette Mary Richardson in March 1914. She allegedly hated "the way men visitors gaped at it all day long."

An even more extreme act was carried out on August 8, when a school in Sutton-in-Ashfield was bombed and burned down in protest of a visit to the town by Lloyd George. On December 18, Suffragettes bombed a wall at Holloway Prison to protest the imprisonment of one of their members in the London prison. Many nearby houses were damaged or had their windows blown out, showering some sleeping children with glass.

Inevitably, such levels of violence produced fatalities. A fire started at Portsmouth Dockyard killed two men on December 20, 1913, as it spread through the workshops. The fire grew so large that the battle cruiser HMS *Queen Mary* had to be towed to safety to avoid the flames. Two days before Christmas, several postal workers in Nottingham were severely burned after Suffragette letter bombs exploded while they were moving mailbags.

Arson and bombing attacks continued into 1914. One of the first attacks of the year took place on January 7. In a mode of attack later copied by the Irish Republican Army (IRA), a dynamite bomb was thrown over the wall of the Harewood Army Barracks in Leeds, which was being used for police training at the time. One man was seriously injured. On February 4, an arson attack on Aberuchill Castle in Scotland nearly caused fatalities, but the servants inside narrowly escaped.

Many churches were also targeted, as the feminists believed that the Church of England was a leading opponent of women's suffrage. In the two-year campaign leading up to World War I, 32 churches were bombed or set on fire. Among the most iconic targets was Rosslyn Chapel in Scotland, long associated with the Knights Templar and Henry Sinclair.

On May 8, 1913, a potassium nitrate bomb was found at St. Paul's Cathedral at the start of a sermon. It likely would have destroyed the historic bishop's throne and other parts of the cathedral

had it detonated.

On April 5, 1914, St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church in Trafalgar Square, London, was bombed, blowing out the stained glass windows and showering passersby with broken glass. A bomb was also discovered in the Metropolitan Tabernacle Church in London. Then, in June, a bomb exploded at Westminster Abbey, damaging the historic Coronation Chair, created in 1301 to hold the famed Stone of Scone. The bomb, packed with nuts and bolts to act as shrapnel, narrowly missed a group of sightseers.

Two days after the Westminster Abbey bombing, a second Suffragette bomb was discovered before it could explode in St. Paul's Cathedral.

On July 12, Annie Kenney attempted a second bombing of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Smith Square, Westminster. The bomb had been callously planted beneath a pew during a sermon. Fortunately, it was spotted by a member of the congregation, and Kenney, who was being trailed by Special Branch detectives, was arrested as she left the church.

May 1914 saw widespread public outrage after Suffragettes targeted a hospital in Dundee, burning it to the ground. Two prison medical officers were also publicly assaulted by Suffragettes with horse whips.

Shortly thereafter, a Suffragette letter bomb set fire to a moving train in Salwick, Lancashire. The train's guard heroically threw the burning sacks off the train to prevent further damage, but he was badly burned in the process.

Another attempt to flood a populated area occurred on May 7, when a bomb was placed near the Penistone Reservoir in Upper Windleden, South Yorkshire. If successful, the attack would have released 138 million gallons of water into the populated valley below, potentially drowning large numbers of residents. Fortunately, the bomb failed to cause the anticipated breach.[7]

The feminist terror campaign was halted by the outbreak of war in August 1914. The conflict finally brought the

In May 1913, St. Catherine's Church in Hatcham, London, situated on Telegraph Hill, was set ablaze in an arson attack by terrorist feminist Suffragettes supposedly protesting for the right to vote. The church, a prominent local landmark, suffered significant damage to its structure, with the attackers leaving behind leaflets promoting the suffrage cause. The attack was part of a broader campaign of militant actions orchestrated by the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), led by Emmeline Pankhurst. Suffragettes also targeted other high-profile historic locations including Westminster Abbey and the Hurst Park racecourse. These and other violent acts revealed that the Suffragettes must have had access to, and contacts with, Communist and anarchist revolutionaries of the time, as they are the only groups that could have supplied the explosive materials and bomb expertise to the women.

fanatics to their senses, and Emmeline Pankhurst and other leaders ordered their followers to cease all attacks and join the war effort. This mirrored the position adopted by a large majority of Irish independence campaigners and the Ulster Protestants, who had prepared to defy the Westminster elite to resist Home Rule. However, neither side in the Irish conflict before the war had used violence and terror on anything approaching the scale employed by the Suffragettes.

Their bomb and arson attacks alone caused approximately $877,000 in damages (equivalent to $90 million in 2024). According to historian C.J. Bearman, the campaign cost the British economy between £1 and £2 million from 1913 to 1914 (approximately £130–£240 million today). There were an average of 21 bombing and arson attacks per month in 1913, and 15 per month in 1914. Bearman identified 337 recorded arson and bombing attacks during this period but stated that the true number could well have been over 500.

The atrocities included the first terrorist bomb to explode in Northern Ireland in the 20th century. The bombing of Lisburn Cathedral in August 1914 was not carried out by the IRA but by Suffragettes.

The Suffragette campaign was not merely outrageous in its own right but also provided inspiration for later terrorist campaigns by several iterations of the IRA.[8] As noted earlier, the Suffragettes invented the letter bomb. The IRA's so-called S-Plan of 1939 to 1940 copied the Suffragettes' multiple incendiary attacks on pillar boxes.

The combination of high-explosive bombs, anti-personnel shrapnel, incendiary devices, and letter bombs used by the Suffragettes also influenced the IRA campaigns of the 1970s and 1980s. Even the targeting of shops with incendiaries as part of an economic warfare strategy originated not with Irish Republican tacticians but with the Pankhursts' organized terror campaign.

By the end of the Suffragette reign of terror, more than 1,300 people had been arrested and imprisoned for violence across the United Kingdom. The two known deaths, serious injuries, near-misses, and massive damage to public and private property turned the Suffragettes into hated figures in the eyes of millions of Britons.

The Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst. The Official Organ of the Women's Social and Political Union

No. 35—Vol. 1. FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1913. Price 1d. Weekly

LOVE THAT OVERCOMES

IN HONOUR AND IN LOVING, REVERENT MEMORY OF

EMILY WILDING DAVISON.

SHE DIED FOR WOMEN.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends."

This 1913 cover of *The Suffragette* newspaper was dedicated to Emily Davison, who was killed trying to disrupt a horse race. (See item on page 32.)

Today's rose-tinted accounts of the Suffragettes often downplay or completely omit their 1912–1914 terror campaign. For example, a brief history on the BBC website mentions arson and bomb attacks but minimizes their severity by listing only "Church of England buildings" as targets. This phrasing implies attacks on administrative offices rather than cathedrals and cherished churches, reflecting modern efforts to whitewash the campaign.

These accounts also frequently portray attacks on Suffragette meetings by angry mobs as irrational male fury at women demanding the vote. In reality, such incidents were often spontaneous reactions to recent Suffragette bombing outrages. For instance, the notorious 1913 attack on a WSPU rally in Hyde Park, London, was driven by public anger following the bombing of Lloyd George's home in February 1913. The meeting turned into a riot, as members of the public shouted "incendiaries" and "shopbreakers" while throwing clods of earth and manhandling Suffragettes.

Attacks on private homes often provoked understandably furious responses. In May 1913 in Doncaster, arson attacks on several homes led to a mob of 1,000 locals attacking a WSPU rally. After the burning of Bristol University's Sports Pavilion on October 23, 1913, undergraduates retaliated by raiding the WSPU office in the city.

After rowdy Suffragettes were ejected from a political meeting in Doncaster in 1913, the house of the man who expelled them was burned down. This provoked an angry mob of at least 1,000 to attack a WSPU meeting.[9]

Time and again, what is now presented in feminist propaganda as thuggish male chauvinist aggression was, in fact, retaliation for Suffragette terror attacks. Opposition was not to middle-class women obtaining the vote (while making no comparable demand for disenfranchised working-class men) but to the Suffragettes' use of deadly and indiscriminate terror attacks that have now so conveniently been pushed down the Memory Hole.

The feminists of the time were unashamed in describing their campaign. The WSPU referred to their bombing and arson attacks as terrorism, with Suffragettes declaring themselves "terrorists" in 1913.[10]

Christabel Pankhurst repeatedly used the term "terrorism" to describe the WSPU's actions, while Emmeline Pankhurst stated that they committed violent acts to "terrorize the British public." The WSPU also reported its attacks in *The Suffragette* under the headline "Reign of Terror."

Why, then, has this largely been forgotten? Because the feminist movement and its liberal allies decided it should be. In the 1930s, as the Suffragette Fellowship compiled the history of their recently successful struggle

In March 1913, Saunderton Station in Buckinghamshire was destroyed in a terrorist arson attack by Suffragettes. The blaze caused significant damage, disrupting local rail services. The attack took place during the early hours and, although no-one was arrested for it, these sorts of attacks by militant Suffragettes were common at the time, and many openly boasted about carrying out these deeds.

for the vote, they ruthlessly censored the records. As they curated the sources later used by historians, they deliberately omitted references to bombings. This was partly to protect former Suffragettes from prosecution and partly to distance the movement from its violent past and reshape the cultural memory of the Suffragette campaign.[11]

Many official records of Suffragette violence were ordered to be sealed for decades and are only now beginning to be released from the archives. On top of this, there is the natural bias of the liberal-left, which not only favors its feminist allies but also dominates academia and the legacy media.

That the sustained terrorism of the Suffragettes is now largely forgotten is testament to the power of the Memory Hole tactics of the feminists, Court Historians, media and educational system. It is also a reminder of the importance of efforts to preserve and popularize real history. ❖

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Fate of a "Brutal Lunatic Woman"

On June 4, 1913, Suffragette Emily Davison stepped onto the track at the Epsom Derby and was fatally injured after attempting to pull down the reins of King George V's horse, Anmer. The incident was witnessed by thousands, including the royal family. Davison, a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, was carrying a number of political banners, obviously intending to display them at some stage, possibly after her arrest. She never had the chance, as she suffered severe injuries and died four days later. Anmer fell but recovered, while jockey Herbert "Bertie" Jones sustained a concussion but was able to ride again in several weeks. Jones bore Davison no ill will, attending her funeral, though he could very well have been killed by the actions of the "brutal lunatic woman,"as Queen Alexandra referred to Davison.

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Englishman ***Thomas Redfern*** has a graduate degree in history from one of England's oldest universities, and is a longstanding critic of the greed and corruption of Britain's Anglo-Norman-Judaic elite. He currently resides in the ancient county of Shropshire.

A NEW BOOK by MIKE KING from TBR BOOK CLUB

Japan's War of Self-Defense

The True Story of World War II in Asia

In East Asia, the 100-year prelude to the momentous events of the 1930s and 1940s was as intriguing as the conspiratorial machinations taking place in Europe and the United States during the 19th century. After World War II finally erupted, the good people of Japan would endure immense suffering, death and destruction. But was the U.S.-UK-China war against Japan really a justifiable effort? Was Japan really the only one to blame for the events that ensued?

The big lie of World War II—referred to as "The Greater East Asia War" by Imperial Japan—has left a nasty "dirt stain" upon the good name of this ancient nation with such an impressive cultural past. The inimitable Mike King's epic, irrefutable and very readable *Japan's War of Self-Defense* sets the record straight in a manner that state-approved Court Historians may not wish to entertain, but is true nonetheless.

Japan's role in WWII is NOT usually given unbiased and factual attention. Happily, there's an increasing awareness that the "sneak attack" of December 7, 1941 was deliberately provoked by the FDR administration. Now comes a very informative and entertaining book that turns the established version of the Pacific War on its head. It's an excellent adjunct to Mike King's *The Bad War*, also available from TBR.

Softcover, 8.25 x 11 format, 159 pages, #1035, large print, many illustrations. **$25** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains,, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET. Purchase also at BarnesReview.com—and see hundreds of other great books, too.

Here's what one online reviewer had to say about *Japan's War of Self-Defense*:

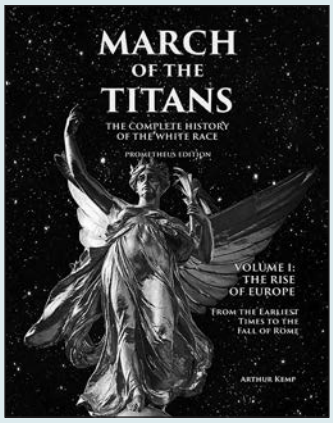
"An excellent, well-written book loaded with verifiable information (facts and evidence) from credible sources regarding the use of relentless warmongering propaganda in order to satisfy the goals of certain government elites and collaborators to force U.S. entry into WWII. This caused massive destruction to Japan and the death of millions of Japanese men, women, and children—not only soldiers but civilians as well. The death toll was in the millions.

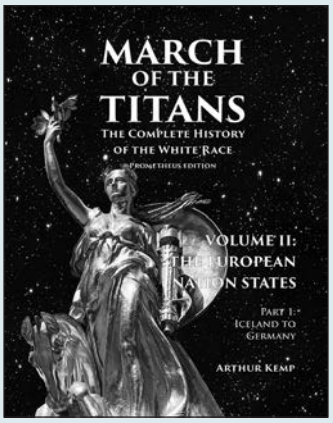
"The use of information suppression, misinformation, disinformation—the propaganda tools of criminals and the untrustworthy, domestic and foreign—had occurred for decades and even generations against the people of Japan.

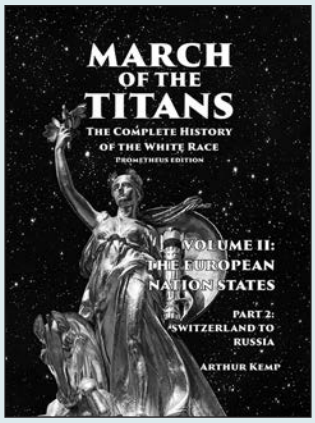
"This is how the United States was led into ongoing foreign wars and conflicts on foreign soil from 1914 to the present—for more than 100 years.

"The tragic outcomes of these wars, as cited in the book, could have been avoided if the righteous and just were in charge and making the decisions to pursue peace and prosperity for all, instead of war and destruction.

—Collette Nishiki







March of the Titans

Three of the planned five volumes of the newly expanded, full-color Prometheus Edition of *March of the Titans* are now in stock. Here they are:

Volume I
The Rise of Europe
From the Earliest Times to the Fall of the Roman Empire

The expanded text—with every chapter having been fully rewritten and updated, and with many new chapters added as additional archaeological discoveries and facts have emerged—has now been divided into four separate volumes, each addressing a specific era.

Volume I begins with three brand new chapters that reveal: 1) How modern science has conclusively proven that race is determined by genetics alone; 2) How race influences the rise and fall of civilizations; and 3) The precise archeogenetic origins of the White race.

Utilizing the most recent archeological evidence, Volume I offers a comprehensive overview of prehistory, including the Upper Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages. It then examines the Old European civilizations in Europe, presenting new archeogenetic and archeological evidence that elucidates their racial origins and notable achievements.

The subsequent section reviews the Indo-European Invasions of Europe and the Middle East/Far East, accompanied by new genetic evidence that traces the migrations of these peoples from their homeland above the Black Sea to the farthest corners of Europe—and even to present-day China.

Following this, the edition thoroughly examines the fate of the Indo-Europeans in the Middle East, presenting irrefutable DNA evidence and detailing how this affects the current racial composition of that region.

Ancient Egypt is then explored, starting with groundbreaking archeogenetic findings that show the founders of ancient Egypt were a White population. This civilization later declined after becoming genetically diverse due to a significant influx of Semitic and African peoples. The full-color illustrations in this detailed chapter highlight the racial transition in Egyptian society.

The narrative then shifts to Classical Greece. Leveraging the latest archeogenetic evidence, this section reveals the racial origins of the prominent Grecian civilization, the Mycenaeans. Furthermore, it explains how the Classical Grecian civilization emerged and eventually declined due to racial fatigue from constant warfare and the substantial importation of racially alien slaves.

Next, the period of King Philip's Macedonian dominance over Greece and the entire Middle East by his son Alexander the Great is detailed. This expanded section reinforces the multiracial composition of Alexander's empire and elaborates on its fragmentation into rival factions following his passing.

The subsequent sections cover the Roman Republic era, the Roman Empire, its bifurcation into Eastern and Western domains, and the collapse of both segments in various new and augmented chapters. Additional chapters discuss Roman civilization and culture; the transitions led by Julius Caesar and Octavian Augustus from the Roman Republic to the Roman Empire; and a pivotal new chapter on Rome and the onset of Christianity. There are also considerable enhancements to the chapters on Rome's interactions with the Celts, Germans, and the Middle East—with the later ringing the racial death-knell for the Empire.

The narrative then moves to the first significant non-White invasion of Europe, detailed in a revised chapter on the Hun invasions and their atrocities in Europe, which occurred a few decades prior to the Western Roman Empire's fall.

In addition, the archeogenetic and archeological evidence shows that, just before the Western Roman Empire's collapse, a staggering 80% of Rome's inhabitants were of Middle Eastern racial origin.

To conclude, an enlarged section on the Byzantine Empire narrates its history until its fall in 1453. A remarkable addition to this section is an archeogenetic study that unveils the Byzantine Empire's racial composition, which mirrored the racial demographic shift in Rome during the Western Empire's final days to that of a minority white population.

Hardback, high-quality stock, 308 pages, full color throughout, 581 color illustrations and maps, #1015, $56.

Volume II—Part 1
The European Nations States From Iceland to Germany

Volume II, Part 1, of the Prometheus Edition of *March of the Titans: The Complete History of the White Race* starts with the religious and cultural development of Europe following the fall of the Roman Empire.

First, it examines the origin of Christianity and the exact method of that religion's violent and coercive spread into Europe from the Middle East. It then reviews the effect of Christianity on European society and culture, particularly how it plunged Europe into a nearly 1,000-year-long Dark Age, during which all the classical advances in science, philosophy, and culture were violently suppressed.

Next, the twin events of the Renaissance and the Reformation are studied. The Renaissance, or "rebirth" of Classical pre-Christian rationality, science, and learning, led directly to the Reformation. This major split in Christianity between Catholicism and Protestantism sparked a series of major Christian wars, which resulted in the extermination of untold numbers of Europeans—and at least half of all Germany—causing an incalculable loss in European numbers and setting the continent back once again by hundreds of years.

This volume then continues by outlining two Great Race Wars waged against Europe by nonwhite invaders after the fall of Rome: the combined Bulgar, Avar, Khazar, and Magyar invasions; and the Islamic Moorish invasion of Iberia and parts of France. These sections provide the first genetic evidence of where exactly these racial groups originated, who they were, and how largely incorrect confusion over the identity of the Khazars and Magyars became prevalent.

Next, this volume provides a country-by-country racial history of Iceland; Ireland, Wales; Scotland; England; the United Kingdom; Portugal; Spain; France; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Norway; Sweden; Finland; Denmark; and Germany. Each nation has its own distinct chapter which shows how its population was shaped by its individual racial history. To underline this narrative, each country chapter ends with a fully referenced DNA survey of that nation. In addition, this volume contains expanded and separate chapters on the Vikings and their worldwide adventures and explorations, and the story and legacy of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Most importantly, revealed in this work is the one true cause of the rise and fall of the world's greatest empires—that all civilizations rise and fall according to their racial homogeneity and nothing else–a nation can survive wars, defeats, natural catastrophes, but not racial dissolution.

Hardback, 8.5 x 11, high-quality stock, 380 pages, full color throughout, #1025, $56.

Volume II—Part 2
The European Nations States Switzerland to Russia

The main themes of this volume are the racial, social, and political consequences of two major non-White invasions of Europe: the Mongol invasion of Eastern Europe, and the Ottoman Turk invasion of southeastern Europe. The Mongol invasion created the Khanate of the Golden Horde in the region now known as Ukraine and southern Russia. This racially alien state waged almost constant warfare on the formative European peoples to the north, resulting in a centuries-long conflict that stifled the political, economic, and social development of all of Russia. This, in turn, ultimately created the social conditions that led directly to the Bolshevist Revolution and its dreadful consequences.

The nearly 1,000-year-long invasion and war by the mixed-race Ottoman Islamic empire created havoc in the Balkans, racially, socially and politically. It resulted in the complete Islamification of three separate nations in the region, the creation of a significant mixed-racial element, and extensive political instability, which ultimately led to the outbreak of the First World War.

The Ottoman's destructive march into the heart of Europe was only finally stopped in 1683 at the gates of Vienna by a European force made up of several nations—one of the few times in European history that white peoples had actually unified in the face of a common threat to their existence.

This volume then provides a country-by-country racial history of Switzerland, Post-Roman Italy, Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Romania, Moldova, Bulgaria, Post-Classical Greece, Malta, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia.

Each nation has its own distinct chapter which shows how its population was shaped by its individual racial history. To underline this narrative, each country chapter ends with a fully referenced DNA survey of that nation.

In addition, this volume contains six expanded and separate chapters on Russia, broken up into the five distinct historical periods of that nation and its expansion into the Far East and Central Asia. The true cause of the Soviet Union's breakup—the inability of a multiracial state to have long-term sustainability—is also revealed, along with the fact that the present-day Russian Federation is headed inexorably down that same path.

Finally, this volume provides a complete overview of the course and impact of the Crusades—a European reaction to the Muslim invasions of the Middle East and North Africa, and a chapter dealing with the historical quirks that created the four microstates of Europe (Andorra, Liechtenstein, San Marino, and the Vatican).

Most importantly, revealed in this work is the one true cause of the rise and fall of the world's greatest empires—that all civilizations rise and fall according to their racial homogeneity and nothing else–a nation can survive wars, defeats, natural catastrophes, but not racial dissolution.

Hardback, 8.5 x 11, high-quality stock, 510 pages, full color throughout, 634 dramatic illustrations and maps, #1027, $56.

NOTE: There has been a significant price increase on these volumes. The author was actually losing money selling to TBR at wholesale.

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Dissecting the Myth of Rosa Louise Parks

Secretary of local Montgomery NAACP callously refused to give up her seat to a crippled old man

WHAT FOLLOWS IS A TRANSCRIPT of a radio interview conducted by TBR CONTRIBUTING EDITORIAL BOARD member James Edwards with Drue Lackey before Lackey's death in 2016 at the age of 90. Lackey served as the chief of police of Montgomery, Alabama, and is featured in the iconic photograph fingerprinting Rosa Parks after her arrest. His book, *Another View of the Civil Rights Movement*, recounts his time as a police officer in Montgomery in the 1950s and 1960s, and his personal interactions with Parks, Martin Luther King, and others. The broadcast originally aired on the *Political Cesspool* radio program. This historically significant interview has never before appeared in print.

James Edwards: The civil rights movement was hardly the saintly march and holy crusade that has been portrayed by the schoolbooks and by the media over the years. In brief, what is your view? What was the impression that you had back in the 1960s when the South was being put through the civil rights movement?

Lackey: Well, my view was that this so-called civil rights movement, headed by Martin Luther King, was really a farce. He was using the civil rights issue to raise money and further his personal cause to have parties and do his womanizing throughout the country. And, in my opinion, he was more interested in tearing America down than he was in the plight of his own people.

Edwards: When Rosa Parks was arrested for violating the segregation laws in Alabama, she was participating in an orchestrated event staged by her handlers. She refused to give up her seat on the bus, but we don't really know anything about the man for whom she refused to move. Who was this man and why was he asking for that seat in particular?

Lackey: He was an elderly man and very feeble, and he couldn't stand too well and really needed to sit down.

Edwards: So, she wasn't being bullied by somebody trying to provoke her into civil disobedience. This was a legitimate reason for her to give up her seat to an old man who was obviously at least semi-disabled.

Lackey: That's correct.

Edwards: Before Rosa Parks's arrest, had any city like Montgomery or Birmingham had problems with Blacks violating the segregation codes like that, or did this just suddenly come out of nowhere? Because, after her arrest, this seemed to just take fire and, suddenly, it's a big civil rights issue?

Lackey: Well, to my knowledge we didn't have any problems. Prior to Rosa Parks's arrest, we had two other women who were arrested for the same violation. One was arrested in March of 1955, and then the other one was in October, and then Rosa in December.

Of course, we all know that she was hand-picked. She was the secretary of the NAACP [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People] here in Montgomery. She had lunch with her attorney Fred Grey the day that she was arrested, and she attended the Communist school in Tennessee, where Martin Luther King attended, and Ralph Abernathy and others. So, it was a hand-picked deal from the word go.

Edwards: And, of course, other events came out of that. The picture that's on your book, the famous picture, was not taken after her arrest for taking the seat on the bus but was actually taken after she participated in the Montgomery bus boycott. What was she doing to get arrested during that boycott?

Lackey: She was one of the people

Above, Rosa Parks gets fingerprinted by officer Drue Lackey in Montgomery, Alabama, on February 22, 1956, when she and others were arrested for disorderly conduct after raucous protests that encouraged bus boycotting. On December 1, 1955, Parks had refused to surrender her seat to an enfeebled old White man who could barely stand. Callously, Parks refused to move to another seat so the crippled man could sit. Her initial arrest then triggered the bus boycott. Parks was no random passenger, but the secretary of the local chapter of the NAACP. She and others had tried multiple times to have some unsuspecting rider challenge them for a seat so that they might be arrested and trigger mass civil unrest.

indicted for violating the boycott law and interfering with public transportation. The deputy sheriff of Montgomery County called me and asked me if I would be willing to help him the next day, because they had these 90 people coming in, and I agreed to go up and help him. And that's where and when they took that picture.

Edwards: It always seemed interesting to me that King and some of the other civil rights activists always seemed to be one phone call away from the White House. It seemed like they had access to the highest offices of power when they needed it. And yet, in the South, we were struggling against riots and violence caused by these people. What is your opinion on that? Why do you think they had such ready access to John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Bobby Kennedy?

Lackey: Well, in my opinion, they were helping back this movement. And you're correct, they had a direct line to RFK, Johnson, and JFK. During the Freedom Rider episode that happened in Montgomery, I picked up [reporter] John Seigenthaler out of the street and took him to the hospital about two blocks away, possibly saving his life. And he immediately called Bobby Kennedy at Hyannisport and he had a list in his pocket of all the Freedom Riders that were on that bus. So, RFK and others in the administration were behind it, helped sponsor it, and saw that it was followed up.

Edwards: It is fascinating that the call he makes from the emergency room of a hospital was to Bobby Kennedy. I want to ask you about some of the media propaganda at the time. I always thought it was so incredible that the so-called civil rights activists

were presented as peaceful demonstrators. According to the network news footage of the time, these peaceful Black activists would come into town, and the mean-spirited police officers would unleash the hounds and the water hoses for no good reason.

Is that the way it was, or was the truth of the matter a little bit different than what people have seen on television?

Lackey: Well, it was a lot different than what you saw on television. I mean, the civil rights movement attracted every kind of criminal that you can think of—revolutionaries and every thug that you could come in contact with. And they would curse the police, spit on the police, and do everything they could to try to incite a riot.

And see, King used what I called a big lie technique. He'd go around saying he was preaching non-violence, but violence followed him everywhere he went. You never heard of King ever chastising any of those rioters and looters. It happened all over this country and I can't find anywhere in the Constitution that gives people the right to burn, loot, and do the things they did and be protected under the so-called civil rights banner.

Edwards: Did you and the Montgomery Police Department feel as though there was a very real threat that these so-called activists would burn down the city? Do you think that was their intention and would they have gotten away with it if you had not acted accordingly?

Lackey: That was their intention. To come in and burn the town down. I believe if we hadn't taken the action that we did, this would have happened. But we took an oath to protect the lives and property of this city, and to use force if necessary. And it was unfortunate that we killed a couple of arsonists who were teenagers. But we had no way of knowing their age. One of them was 16, one was 17.

After that happened, we got a lot of calls that they were going to come in by the busload and burn the town down. Of course, I let them know that we were going to use whatever force necessary to protect our city. And they could leave like those other two, in a box.

Edwards: Tell us a little bit more about the Freedom Riders. What do you recall about their behavior while they were under your jurisdiction, or on your watch?

Lackey: They were very belligerent, and it was apparent that they were looking to have some kind of conflict with the police or with other people. Their mannerisms and their speech and everything indicated they wanted to stir up a conflict. This was one of King's tactics. I think he trained his people to have these conflicts with the police and then, when it was all over, he would blame us for causing the riots.

> Rosa Parks's actions were not random but an attempt to foment mass civil unrest in Alabama.

Edwards: Then he would charge police brutality when you put the riot down, or brought order back to the city?

Lackey: Yeah, that was his favorite—"police brutality." And, if you go back to Fidel Castro, he started using the same technique when the Communists were taking over Cuba. And, of course, Martin Luther King was knee-deep in with the Communist Party. They came to Montgomery. We knew who they were when they came in, and we usually would put a tail on them, to follow them.

We did have some luck with the Black leadership talking to them about getting these people out of Montgomery. They weren't really there to help them, you know.

Edwards: I noticed in your book you wrote about not only the arrest of troublemakers in the civil rights movement but also other troublemakers who were opposing the civil rights movement. This doesn't seem to be covered very much by the history books or by the media either, and you were not partial when it came to stopping lawbreakers.

Lackey: No, that is correct. The news media didn't give us any coverage on that, and we had to make some arrests of Klansmen, too, you know.

Our job was to keep law and order, and we couldn't pick and choose. But we got very little coverage regarding the arrest of Klansmen.

Edwards: You met with Martin Luther King to coordinate security. What can you tell us about that?

Lackey: Yes, I had a meeting with him and even booked him once in 1956. But, in the later meeting, I discussed with King some things that we needed to do, and that he needed to do. At first, he turned down any security but changed his mind before I left. And I told him we would like to give him security. We couldn't guarantee 100%, but we could cut down the odds on [violence against King]. He admitted that he could not control his people, and he had some people in there who were going to get out of line and so forth, and he said, "I just can't control all my people."

Edwards: I see here you have a copy of the newspaper article from that time when Martin Luther King, who was preaching non-violence, actually tried to get a permit for a gun.

Lackey: Yeah, he tried to get a permit for a pistol, and he was turned down. His so-called peaceful movement was not what it was cracked up to be. The way that he got sympathizers and the money coming into his organization was by having conflict. When they would be marching on the streets and sidewalks, some of the males in his group would break off and go and urinate or defecate on a white person's lawn. I mean, that's trying to have a conflict.

If it were my house, I'd be coming out of there with a shotgun.

Edwards: It is so important to have eyewitness testimony like this. Is this what led you to write your book so many decades later? Why is it important to you that people understand the truth about the civil rights movement?

Lackey: After I retired from the police force, I read and heard these people all talking about how great King was. The coverage had no balance whatsoever, and it was then I decided to unveil [the truth].

Edwards: But it is more than that. The myth of King is propaganda. Your book is an actual factual document. Am I right?

Lackey: That is right. It's correct. And don't forget that Coretta King had those FBI files, and the tapes, sealed until 2027.

Edwards: Do you think that they will be released even then?

Lackey: I don't think they will. I tried to get in there and get them released, but I didn't have any luck on that, and I don't think they will be released. If we could have had them released, you would have seen a lot of politicians running for cover.

Edwards: The standard excuse for not releasing the files on King was that it would ruin his reputation. I think that's what Coretta Scott King said when she testified before Congress about sealing the records.

Lackey: The liberal politicians and the liberal news media flocked to him. And he had them eating out of his hand. It was sickening when you saw it happen, that these politicians would run over each other to try to get to him. And then, later, every year when they have that march over Edmund Pettus Bridge, you still see them lined up, arm-in-arm to get in on the act.

Edwards: Now it's almost like bragging that you have won the Congressional Medal of Honor if you can say that you marched with Martin Luther King. But certainly, those people, when they were there and among King's stooges and thugs must have seen some of the same behavior that you saw. Did you ever have any of them come up to you and say that they were wrong about Martin Luther King and the tactics they employed?

Lackey: I never had one of them come to me and say that.

Edwards: What was the worst day for you during the civil rights movement? What day do you recall as being the most frightening or the most disturbing from a policeman's point of view?

Lackey: There is a particular day that I recall. [Ralph David] Abernathy [King's closest advisor] had organized a group, and they were meeting at King's church. King wasn't there, but they were going to march from his church to the capitol and they'd already put this out to the news media and everybody else.

When I arrived, the White people were all over the lawns up there at the capitol. It was at least, I'd say 10,000 or 12,000, in the neighborhood of the capitol complex buildings. I sent some plainclothes officers to check it out. It was a kind of a cool day, and they [the Whites on the lawn] had on overcoats and the majority of them had shotguns, pistols, you name it. I mean, it was an arsenal there on the capitol grounds.

I called Abernathy out of the church to talk to him personally and showed him what he was up against, and what we were up against. And I said, "There ain't no way that we can give you protection with all these people, and them armed like they are. And I'm gonna ask you to call off the march." And he said, "No, we had this planned and we're going to stick with it."

Of course, the national news media was there to cover this thing because they announced it several days prior. So, they came out of the church and started across the street there, Decatur Street, toward the capitol. And when they did, all these White people started rushing down. So, I called my men to put them back in the church. We made Abernathy and all these groups get back in church. And then I told him I would let them leave there, maybe six to eight at a time, and give them the streets they were to walk down so we could furnish protection. But that was a close call there because we could have very easily had a blood bath. Montgomery was a powder keg. For some time, the least little spark could have set it off. We had to really stay on our toes trying to keep the lid on it.

Edwards: Did the White crowd disperse once the civil rights marchers were out of sight and removed from the scene, or did you have any trouble with them after that?

Lackey: No. They started dispersing straight away.

Edwards: They [the Whites] didn't throw bags of feces on you or spit on you or anything like that?

Lackey: No, we didn't have any of that. It was the other side who would do that.

Edwards: So, you saved Abernathy's life, in all likelihood, and those marchers?

Lackey: Yeah.

Edwards: But they never expressed any appreciation for that, I suppose?

Lackey: Oh, no. No, they didn't ever express any appreciation for anything we did. You know, it's all good though.

Edwards: Well, I think it's certainly apparent that you did your duty, Chief Lackey. During those very difficult and incendiary times, you showed integrity and a spirit of righteousness. The ability for us to personally speak with someone who was a firsthand witness to this history from our point of view is an opportunity very rarely afforded to anyone. Thank you for talking with us. ❖

James Edwards is a member of TBR's Board of Contributing Editors and the outspoken host of *The Political Cesspool*, one of America's most potent talk radio programs. He has made numerous television guest appearances and his work as a political commentator over the past two decades has been the subject of articles in hundreds of print publications and media broadcasts around the world. To hear the show, visit ThePoliticalCesspool.org for more.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television broadcasts.

✠ ✠ ✠

Jews Reject Trump in Election

An exit poll conducted by the syndicated National Election Pool revealed that American Jews voted overwhelmingly against Donald Trump last November, despite his slavishly pro-Israel and pro-Jewish stance.

As reported by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on Nov. 6, 2024, "Jews [are] among the most reliably Democratic demographics in the United States." Although there was speculation that Jews would be "alienated from the left" due to criticism of Israel's war against the Palestinians, many observers thought there would be a strong showing for Trump among Jewish voters. In fact, the Jewish turnout for Trump was the lowest proportion of Jewish votes for a Republican presidential candidate in 24 years. In California, the exit poll found that 76% of Jews voted for Harris.

✠ ✠ ✠

Why Did Jews Reject Trump?

A November 2024 opinion piece in *Forward* newspaper—one of America's oldest Jewish newspapers, founded in support of the Socialist and Communist Parties in New York in 1897—explained that the Jewish vote against Trump was because they "refused to reward someone who fomented an attack on Congress, rejected the results of a fair election, and trafficked in divisive, often anti-Semitic rhetoric." Where exactly this "anti-Semitic rhetoric" comes from, is anyone's guess, unless the Jews were self-identifying with the "Deep State" and the "Swamp," which did feature prominently in the Trump campaign.

Ursula Haverbeck, 96, Dies at Home Awaiting Appeal

Well-known German Holocaust Revisionist Ursula Haverbeck, 96, died peacefully at home last November, surrounded by her closest comrades, according to her attorney Wolfram Nahrath. A role-model heroine for Germans fighting the slander against their nation, and an irrepressible champion of historical truth and international justice, Ursula died while a Hamburg court was still considering what her latest prison sentence was going to be.

Ursula had been in and out of German gulags for the past eight years, convicted of the "crime" of asking for proof that 6 million Jews had been exterminated in World War II.

After several failed attempts by the German establishment to stop her from expressing her opinions publicly—which included a 2009 fine of $2,800—she was sentenced to 11 months in jail in 2016 at age of 87.

No sooner had she been released, than she was arrested again in 2017 for the same "heresy" of simply asking for proof of the mass murders, and then sentenced to six months in jail. That imprisonment would then be extended time and time again to eventually encompass a two-year period. Each time she was offered a choice: publicly renounce her questions and go free, or face continued imprisonment. She always chose the latter.

Finally, in April 2020, Ursula was charged a third time and sentenced to another 12-month sentence. She died at home while awaiting an appeal on that sentence. Rest in peace.

Roman Empire's Racial Diversity

A breakthrough genetic study carried out on bone fragments retrieved from the famous plaster casts of victims of the volcanic eruption that destroyed Pompeii in A.D. 79 has revealed the racial diversity of the Roman Empire. The eruption preserved the forms of many of the dying as the ash compacted around their bodies. Although the soft tissue decayed over the centuries, the bodies' outlines remained. These outlines were recovered during excavations in the late 19th century and preserved by filling the cavities with plaster. The new study, published in *Current Biology*, extracted skeletal material embedded in the casts to produce genome-wide ancient DNA. Of the five Y-chromosome (male) samples extracted, all were of Middle Eastern origin, and of the six mtDNA samples, four were of Middle Eastern origin, while the remaining two were of European origin.

The study concluded: "All Pompeiians with genome-wide data consistently derive their ancestry largely from recent immigrants from the eastern Mediterranean, as has also been seen in contemporaneous ancient genomes from the city of Rome, under-

scoring the cosmopolitanism of the Roman Empire in this period," according to a recent article in *Current Biology*. The study aligns with other artifacts recovered from Pompeii, which also reveal the multi-racial nature of the city's population, such as the famous fresco of Terentius Neo and his wife, on display at the National Archaeological Museum in Naples.

✠ ✠ ✠

Genes Shape Personality

The all-pervasiveness of genetics as the ultimate determining factor of all humankind has been proven once again with a new study conducted by researchers at the Yale School of Medicine which revealed that the genes that control personality traits have been identified. The study, published in the journal *Nature Human Behaviour*, used data from the Million Veteran Program to identify genetic variations, called "loci," associated with each of the "big five" personality traits: extraversion, openness, agreeableness, neuroticism, and conscientiousness. The researchers then combined these data with previous genome-wide association studies (GWAS) to perform a meta-analysis with almost 700,000 individuals, marking the largest GWAS for personality traits to date.

The study identified 200 genetic loci associated with the "big five" character traits, neuroticism. They found that there was a strong overlap between neuroticism, a personality trait marked by negative feelings, and depression and anxiety. People with high agreeableness, a personality trait marked by a tendency to get along well with others, were less likely to experience these conditions.

✠ ✠ ✠

South African Military Collapses

Anyone who might have the desire to invade South Africa should take notice that now is the ideal time for such a venture. According to the latest official figures released by the South African Parliamentary Subcommittee on Security and Justice, the South African National Defense Force (SANDF) is at an all-time operational low. According to that subcommittee: Only two of the air force's fleet of 26 Swedish-supplied Saab JAS 39 Gripen C/D variant aircraft are operational; none of its C-130BZ Hercules air transporters is airworthy; only one frigate of its navy is operational; only one MMIPV (multi-mission inshore patrol vessel) is operational; and, none of its three Heroine Class Type 209 submarines is operational, all having had "accidents" of one sort or another. Despite all these failings, fully 68% of the SANDF budget is spent on salaries and wages, the subcommittee added, according to military analysis website *DefenceWeb*.

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South Africa's Steady Decline

South Africa has been on a steady decline on all fronts since the African National Congress first came to power in 1994. Among the major state-owned enterprises that have either closed down, faced bankruptcy, or needed substantial government bailouts to keep operating are the following: South African Airways declared bankrupt in 2019; state electricity supply company Eskom declared bankruptcy in 2019; Denel, the state arms manufacturer, declared bankruptcy in 2004; the South African Post Office—the oldest post office in Africa, founded in 1792—declared bankruptcy in 2023; and state transportation company Transnet, which runs all the ports and railways in South Africa, needed a R47 billion (approximately $2.5 billion) bailout in 2023 to prevent bankruptcy. The Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa has lost 20% of the entire railway network of South Africa to "theft and vandalism" since 1994.

✠ ✠ ✠

Origin of Writing Traced

The origins of writing in the ancient Aryan-occupied land of Mesopotamia have been traced to ancient cylinder seals on clay tablets and other artifacts, new research has revealed. Scientists have identified correlations between the designs engraved on these cylinders, dating back around 6,000 years, and some of the signs in the proto-cuneiform script that emerged in the city of Uruk, located in what is now southern Iraq, around 3000 B.C. "The conceptual leap from pre-writing symbolism to writing is a significant development in human cognitive technologies," explained Silvia Ferrara, professor in the Department of Classical Philology and Italian Studies at the University of Bologna and lead researcher. "The invention of writing marks the transition between prehistory and history, and the findings of this study bridge this divide by illustrating how some late prehistoric images were incorporated into one of the earliest invented writing systems."

"Our findings demonstrate that the designs engraved on cylinder seals are directly connected to the development of proto-cuneiform in southern Iraq," confirms Ferrara. "They also show how the meaning originally associated with these designs was integrated into a writing system," according to *Antiquity* magazine in a November 2024 article.

✠ ✠ ✠

8,000-Year-Old Serbian House

Archaeologists have unearthed the remains of an 8,000-year-old house made of "wattle and daub" in combination with wooden posts in Serbia—one of a number of such structures in the Balkans indicating the antiquity of European civilization, predating comparable developments elsewhere in the world by thousands of years. According to a report by the Austrian Academy of Sciences (OAW), the dwelling in Svinjaricka Cukab was preserved because it was struck by a fire. "The partially collapsed and burned architectural elements covered the floors inside the house as well as artifacts, tools, and scattered vessels in the presumed outdoor area," the OAW statement said.

The dwelling contains evidence that its inhabitants were storing food, such as grain and seeds, indicating the presence of stable, settled communities rather than nomadic tribes.

PALESTINE

The 2,000-year-old entity Zionism wants exterminated

By Arthur Kemp

The ongoing Israeli genocide of the Palestinians consists of two programs: the physical extermination of those people through mass bombing, starvation and forced removals, and the erasure of the concept of the idea that "Palestine" has ever even existed.

The origin of the claim that Palestinians and Palestine never existed originates with a remark made by then-Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir. In 1969, Meir famously told the London *Sunday Times* that "there was no such thing as Palestinians," adding, "it was not as though there was a Palestinian people in Palestine considering itself as a Palestinian people and we came and threw them out and took their country from them. They did not exist."[1]

Since then, her remarks have been repeated and amplified by numerous Zionists and Zionist apologists.

The Times of Israel—one of the leading Israeli English-language web newspapers,[2] has been one of the most prominent proponents of this idea, with one of its columnists boasting in November 2022 that Palestine was a "nation that never existed."[3]

That *Times of Israel* article, which can be taken as an accurate summary of the overall Zionist argument, went on to claim that:

> Nothing of a Palestinian nation that used to exist has ever been discovered. Not a single map discovered shows Palestine ever existed. … Nothing has ever proven the existence of what only exists in the minds of modern people. … The reason nothing exists to prove there ever was a Palestinian nation is due to the fact there never has been a Palestinian nation in the history of the world.[4]

GOLDA MEIR
Claimed Palestine never existed.

The eradication of the notion of a Palestinian people, or a Palestinian state, forms a critical element of the Zionist program to establish a Jewish supremacist state over all Palestinian lands.

Like almost everything else that emanates from the Zionist propaganda factory, this claim is a historically inaccurate, cynical and blatant lie.

It is typical of the "Big Lie" technique against which Adolf Hitler warned.[4] The Zionists hope, through continued repetition in the Jewish lobby-controlled legacy media, this lie will become widely believed.

The reality is that the name "Palestine" for that territory has been in existence for nearly 2,000 years. The Palestinians themselves have also been in existence for that amount of time, as the historical record clearly shows.

It is also not without irony that the very name "Palestine" originates with one of ancient Jewry's most formidable enemies, the Philistines.

THE ORIGINS OF THE PHILISTINES

Most people are aware of the use of the word "philistine" as a derogatory term to describe someone who is boorish, low class and culturally ignorant.[6]

However, what is not so widely known is that this derogatory term originates directly from the descriptions of the Philistines in the "Hebrew Bible" (the Tanakh).

In the Tanakh, the Philistines are regularly portrayed as an important rival of the Jews, and many of the most famous biblical clashes between Jews and their enemies involved Philistines. Two prominent examples familiar to all illustrate the point:

- The battle between David and Goliath. David is portrayed as the heroic Jew fighting and slaying the Philistine champion, Goliath;[7] and
- The famous story of Samson and

Delilah, which is based on the former's struggles against the Philistines, including his capture and destruction of their temple.[8]

The Philistines are portrayed in the Tanakh as idol worshipers and ignorant of the truth, which in turn has led to the modern meaning of "philistine." This negative portrayal is, unsurprisingly, also a bare-faced lie.

The Philistines of the biblical era were a highly sophisticated people, who were, in fact, culturally, technologically, and militarily vastly superior to the ancient Jews.

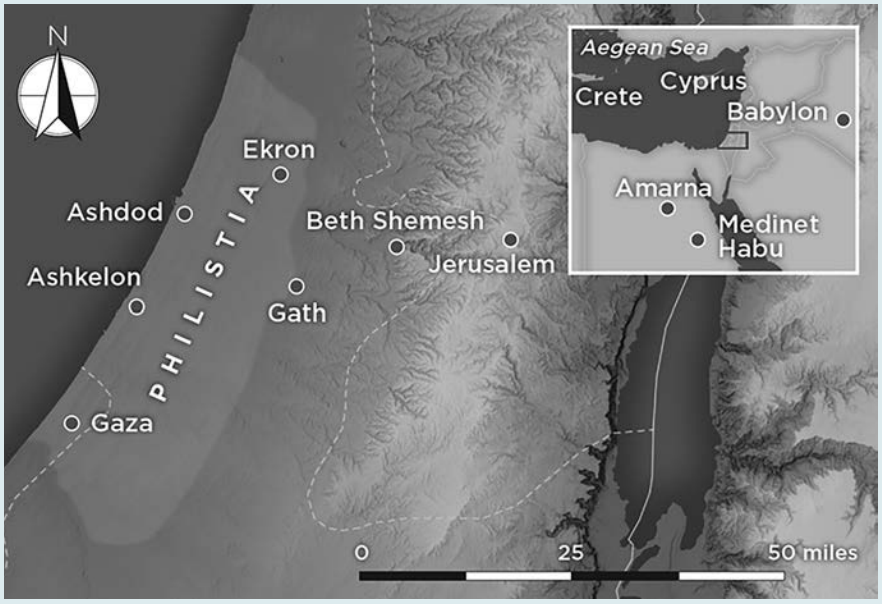
The ancient Philistines settled on the southern coast of Canaan around the 12th century B.C. and were part of the larger group of European "Sea Peoples" who raided and settled in the Middle East at that period in Mediterranean history.

This is no idle speculation. The European origin of the Philistines was proven scientifically after 2016 DNA analyses of skeletal remains in a Philistine cemetery were conducted. The cemetery, located in the present-day southern Israeli city of Ashkelon, contained over 200 burials dating from the 11th to the 8th centuries B.C.

An international team of researchers, using the latest DNA extraction techniques, conducted genetic analyses on remains from this site. Their findings, published in 2019, revealed that the Philistines originated from Europe, and southern Europe in particular, possessing a genetic signature that was not present in comparable Semitic populations of the region.[9]

The DNA study also showed that, within two centuries, this European genetic influence diminished, indicating significant intermarriage and assimilation with the local populations.[10]

The presence of the Philistines in the region had long been established via conventional archeological means. The *Pentapolis*, or "five-city confederation," was the technological heart of Philistine civilization.



Philistine Cultural Items

This selection of early Philistine pottery clearly shows Aegean and Cretan influences and an aesthetic nature. Jewish pottery at the time was, conversely, crude and nearly devoid of ornamentation.

These cities were:

- Ashdod, which served as a major port and trade hub;
- Ashkelon, a key coastal city with a strategic harbor which is still famous for its well-preserved archeological remains, including a large gate and city walls;
- Gaza, the southernmost city of the Pentapolis, serving as an important trade center connecting Egypt and the rest of the Middle East, and which gave its name to the "Gaza Strip" of today;
- Ekron (modern Tel Miqne), known for its industrial production, especially olive oil; and
- Gath (modern Tell es-Safi), the largest of the Philistine cities and traditionally associated with the giant Goliath. It contains a wealth of monumental architecture and defensive structures.

All these cities are in what is today the state of Israel, and were established hundreds of years before the first definitively Jewish settlements were established.

Archeologists can also instantly recognize and differentiate Philistine artifacts at digs in Israel. Philistine culture is known for its exquisitely crafted and patterned Aegean and Mycenaean-style pottery, which is easily differentiated from the same period's crude and undecorated ancient Hebrew artifacts.

The Philistines also established the first well-planned, fortified cities with strong walls, public buildings, and advanced water systems in the region. Excavations have revealed evidence of temples, such as those found at Tel Qasile (near present-day Tel Aviv), which feature magnificent, pillared halls. Other excavations have revealed industrial areas for wine and olive oil production, and the region's first granaries.

Most importantly, the Philistines also introduced the Iron Age to the region. This fact alone gave them a vast and overpowering military and technological advantage over their Bronze Age Semitic neighbors.

This superior culture and military ability no doubt laid the basis of the ancient Hebrew hatred for the Philistines, as evidenced repeatedly in the Tanakh and Old Testament.

It is thus darkly ironic that the origin of the name "Palestine" belongs to a group of Europeans who settled and established some of the most sophisticated settlements in Palestine, centuries before the first definitively proved Jewish presence.

In 1999, Ze'ev Herzog, the Israeli archeologist and professor of archeology at the Department of Archaeology and Ancient Near Eastern Cultures at Tel Aviv University, revealed:

> After 70 years of intensive excavation in the land of Israel, archeologists have come to a frightening conclusion: the history never happened. The deeds of the patriarchs are folktales; we did not go down to Egypt or immigrate from there; we did not conquer the land; and there is no trace of the empire of David and Solomon.[11]

Gaza served as an important trade center connecting Egypt and the rest of the Middle East.

The Philistines were so important in the creation of civilization and culture in early Palestine that, when the region came under Roman control, the word "Palestina" was formally used to name the new colony.

ROMAN ERA

The Roman conquest of the region started with the campaign of Gen. Pompey the Great in 63 B.C. His invasion reduced the ruling Hasmonean Kingdom to that of a client state, which then became part of the larger Roman province of Syria.

Internal Jewish disputes and instability led the Roman Senate to unilaterally appoint Herod as client king in 37 B.C. With extensive Roman help, Herod established a 40-year period of stability and growth in Judea.

Herod's rule was noted for building projects, including the amphitheater at the city of Caesarea Palaestinae—named in honor of Herod's patron, Emperor Caesar Augustus. This city still exists and is the largest and richest city in northern Israel.

Herod also undertook an extensive building program in Jerusalem—also with Roman technology and assistance. In 20 B.C., he ordered the building of the so-called "Second Temple" in Jerusalem. The remnants of this temple are known today as the "Western" or "Wailing" Wall, and are revered in Judaism today. It is also deeply ironic that even this Jewish holy site was built through the gift of Roman engineering, a fact that is always ignored in the modern Jewish narrative of Palestine.

After Herod's death in A.D. 4, his kingdom was divided among his sons. This led to a new bout of infighting and instability. Finally, to halt the disturbances, Rome took direct control of Judea, Samaria, and Idumea, establishing the province of Judaea.

Despite bringing all the advantages of European civilization once again to the region, the Romans soon found themselves despised by the Jews.

The First Jewish Revolt of A.D. 66–73 against Roman rule resulted in the destruction of the Second Temple in Jerusalem by Roman Gen. Titus Caesar Vespasianus in A.D. 70. Jerusalem was razed, and many Jews were killed, enslaved, or dispersed.

The Bar Kokhba Revolt of A.D. 132–135 was the final turning point in the Roman-Jewish wars. Famous English historian Edward Gibbon described events in his classic work *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire:*

> From the reign of Nero to that of Antoninus Pius, the Jews discovered a fierce impatience of the dominion of Rome, which repeatedly broke out in the most furious

massacres and insurrections.

Humanity is shocked at the recital of the horrid cruelties which they committed in the cities of Egypt, of Cyprus, and of Cyrene, where they dwelt in treacherous friendship with the unsuspecting natives; and we are tempted to applaud the severe retaliation which was exercised by the arms of the legions against a race of fanatics whose dire and credulous superstition seemed to render them the implacable enemies not only of the Roman government but of human kind.[12]

By this time, the Philistine presence had been all but eradicated through racial intermarriage (as revealed in the 2019 DNA study referred to above and at right), but the cultural inheritance from those people was still vast.

It was for this reason that, following the suppression of the Bar Kokhba Revolt, the Romans formally renamed Judea as the province of Syria Palaestina in an acknowledgment to the original Philistines.

Thus, the name Palestine formally dates from the year A.D. 136, contrary to the modern Zionist propaganda efforts to erase it from history books.

The Jews were then largely cleared out of the province of Palestine: Jerusalem was completely razed and rebuilt as a Roman city called Aelia Capitolina. Jews were forbidden to even enter the city upon pain of death, and a temple honoring the Roman god Jupiter replaced the Jewish temple to Yahweh.

The emergence of Christianity—started by a small group of Jews in Palestine and condemned as heretical by the Jewish establishment—saw a further cultural addition to the already mixed population of the time. Important Christian communities formed in cities like Caesarea, which became a major center of Christian scholarship and ecclesiastical administration.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA

The conversion of Roman Emperor Constantine to Christianity and his A.D. 313 Edict of Milan—which legitimized that religion—saw the province of Palestine become a focal point

An archeologist excavates a Philistine skeleton in Ashkelon.

DNA Studies Reveal Origins of the Original Palestinians

In 2019, groundbreaking DNA analysis of remains from a Philistine cemetery in Ashkelon, Israel, offered significant insights into the origins of one of the most enigmatic peoples of the ancient world. The research, conducted by the Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, analyzed 10 skeletons dating from the 12th to 10th centuries B.C., a period coinciding with the Philistines' emergence in the historical record. Published in *Science Advances*, the findings support the hypothesis that the Philistines were migrants from southern Europe who settled along the eastern Mediterranean coast.

The Philistines are frequently mentioned in the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh) as adversaries of the Israelites. However, their origins have long been a matter of scholarly debate, with theories suggesting Aegean, Anatolian, or Cypriot connections. The Ashkelon DNA analysis revealed a distinct genetic signature in the Philistines that links them to populations in southern Europe during the Bronze Age. This genetic influence, detected in the earliest Philistine remains, diminished over subsequent centuries, reflecting intermarriage and assimilation with local Levantine—Semitic—populations.

This study provides the first direct genetic evidence supporting the Philistines' European origin and highlights the cultural and demographic shifts that followed their migration. The findings align with archeological evidence, such as Mycenaean-style pottery, burial practices, and architectural features found in Philistine sites, which suggest a connection to the Aegean world.

The implications of this discovery extend beyond historical curiosity. They show that the ancient enemy of the Jews, as revealed in the Christian Bible, really existed, and were Europeans. (Source: "Ancient DNA Sheds Light on the Genetic Origins of Early Iron Age Philistines," Feldman, M., et al., *Science Advances*, July 3, 2019.)

for Christian pilgrims due to its association with the life of Jesus Christ.

Constantine and his mother Helena sponsored the construction of several monumental Christian churches, including the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem and the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem.

After Constantine's founding of Constantinople in A.D. 330, the Roman Empire gradually split into eastern and western halves. Palestine then became part of the Eastern Roman Empire, also known as the Byzantine Empire.

THE JEWISH DIASPORA

The Jewish population of Palestine underwent significant changes during the period from Roman conquest to the establishment of the Byzantine Empire. Many Jews fled or were forcibly exiled, forming significant Jewish diaspora communities across the Roman Empire.

Many Jews fled to Europe, where they later formed the core of the Ashkenazi Jews, while others went to Babylon, Egypt, North Africa, and, finally, into Spain.

The words "Ashkenazi" and "Sephardic" are present-day reflections of this Jewish population migration: Ashkenazi is the Hebrew word for "German" and Sephardic is the Hebrew word for "Spanish."

After this great diaspora, those Jews who remained in Palestine lived in smaller, rural communities in Galilee and other areas. They were, however, a minority of the overall population, which was at that stage Christian.

It is from this time that the population of Palestine was created, out of two main components:

- A minority of European racial types (descended from the Philistines, the Romans, and, later, Christian immigrants); and
- A larger group of non-Jewish Semites.

In this regard it is important to understand that the Jews, racially speaking, were and still are a subset of the Semitic racial group.[13]

This mixture has been confirmed by modern-day genetic studies that have definitively demonstrated the mixed racial origins of the Palestinians.[14] Furthermore, their mixed racial origins are also evident in their phenotype, with blond hair and light-colored eyes not being uncommon among Palestinians.

All of this means that the people who formed the core of the Palestinian population can be said to have formally come into existence from A.D. 136 onward and represent a unique blended culture and provenance which dates back nearly 2,000 years.

At that time, the Palestinians were also predominantly Christian in religion and culture. They formed an active component of what became the Byzantine or Eastern Orthodox version of Christianity. This is still to be seen in the present-day controlling body of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, which is governed by the Greek Orthodox, the Roman Catholic, and the Armenian Apostolic churches.

In A.D. 628, Byzantine Emperor Heraclius recaptured Jerusalem from the Sasanian Persians. In this painting by 16th-century Italian artist Ippolito Scarsella (1550–1620), the emperor is shown returning the True Cross to the city after its humiliating theft by the Persians.

BYZANTINE ERA

The Byzantine era was marked by numerous revolts led by the Jewish splinter group known as the Samaritans, in A.D. 484, 529, and 556. The Byzantines were forced to suppress these revolts but, in A.D. 614, the Sasanian Persian Empire overran the region during the momentous Byzantine-Sasanian War.

With Jewish support, the Persians captured Jerusalem, where many Christian holy sites were damaged, including the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Jews were briefly allowed to settle in Jerusalem under Persian rule.

Byzantine forces, under Emperor

Heraclius, recaptured Jerusalem in A.D. 628 and reinstated Christian control. The Jews once again faced severe consequences for their support of the Persians, and their numbers were significantly reduced.

MUSLIM ERA

The rise of Islam in the Semitic heartland of present-day Saudi Arabia resulted in a wave of conquests throughout the Middle East and North Africa. Starting in 632 A.D., Muslim forces under Rashidun Caliph Umar ibn al-Kha first penetrated the southernmost borders of the Byzantine Empire, of which Palestine was the front line.

By A.D. 638, Muslim forces had advanced deep into Palestine, and, in that year, a negotiated surrender saw the city of Jerusalem pass from Christian to Muslim overlordship.

One of the first steps the Muslim conqueror Abu Ubaidah ibn al-Jarrah undertook was to grant Jews free access to the city once again.

The region was then reorganized, becoming part of the province of Jund Filastin under the Caliphate—once again keeping the Palestine ("Filastin") name.

The major change brought about by the Muslim conquest was cultural. Although Jews and Christians were allowed to keep their religions if they wanted, a process of Islamification was instituted.

The Umayyad Dynasty, which ruled from Damascus, developed Palestine as part of its empire. The Umayyads ordered the construction of the Dome of the Rock in A.D. 691, and the now-famous Al-Aqsa Mosque in A.D. 705 in Jerusalem.

The Islamification process slowly spread throughout the Palestinian people, and eventually led to Islam becoming the dominant religion, although a minority of Palestinians remain Christian to the present day.[15]

The advance of Islam into Palestine provoked a Christian European counter reaction. In 1099, the First Crusade captured Jerusalem, establishing the Kingdom of Jerusalem and several Crusader states. The Kingdom of Jerusalem lasted until 1187, when the mixed-race Kurdish Muslim leader Saladin recaptured the city for Islam.

The last of the Crusaders in Palestine were, however, only expelled after a 1290 invasion by the Egypt-based Mamluk Dynasty. Palestine was then incorporated into the Mamluk Sultanate.

OTTOMAN ERA

The Mamluks in turn were driven out by what was to become the most powerful Muslim faction of all, the Ottoman Turks. Ottoman Sultan Selim I went on to conquer Palestine in 1517 from the Mamluks.

Palestine then, for the first time in more than 1,200 years, lost its name and was incorporated into the Ottoman administered region of the Sanjak of Jerusalem, part of the larger province of Bilad al-Sham (Greater Syria).

ZIONISTS CLAIM PALESTINE

The name Palestine would then, once again, ironically, only be revived by Zionists in the late 1800s. This was particularly evident in the writing of the founder of modern Zionism, Theodor Herzl, in his famous book *Der Judenstaat* ("The Jewish State"), published in 1896.

Herzl mentioned "Palestine" as one of two potential locations for a Jewish state, the other being Argentina. His claim to Palestine was that it was the "historic homeland" of the Jews. Herzl wrote: "Shall we choose Palestine or Argentina? We shall take what is given us, and what is selected by Jewish public opinion."[16]

As Palestine was at that time part of the Ottoman Empire, Herzl recognized the need for Ottoman approval to establish a Jewish state there. He then brazenly proposed outright bribery, asking his fellow Jews to offer financial incentives to the ailing Ottoman Empire to alleviate its debts in exchange for granting Jewish settlement rights.[17]

In 1897, Herzl convened the First Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland, where Palestine was explicitly named and identified as the goal for a Jewish homeland. Herzl even went as far as to meet with Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II in 1901 to secure the passage of Jewish settlers to Palestine.[18]

WWI AND THE BRITISH MANDATE

The Zionist plans to occupy Palestine then took a dramatic turn with the outbreak of World War I, when the Ottoman Empire sided with the

In 1901, Theodor Herzl, the "Father of Zionism" (left), met with Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II (right). Herzl had earlier proposed bribing the Ottomans to grant safe passage of Jewish settlers into Palestine.

Central Powers.

Although on paper the Ottoman Empire was a vast state, it was woefully unprepared for modern European warfare. As a result, it quickly lost control of much of its Middle Eastern holdings. The region of Palestine was taken by a swift British attack from Egypt and, by 1917, British forces led by Gen. Edmund Allenby had captured Jerusalem.

This led to the famous Balfour Declaration of the same year, issued by British foreign minister Arthur Balfour, in which he undertook to promote a Jewish state "in Palestine," stating:

> His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

In return for this undertaking, International Jewry then undertook to use its influence in America to bring the United States into the war on the side of the Allies. This objective was soon achieved, a development that was to play a key role in Germany's ultimate defeat.[19]

The newly established League of Nations then formally granted Britain control of Palestine in April 1920. The mandate, known formally as the "Mandate for Palestine and Transjordan," required Britain to put into effect the Balfour Declaration's intention of "reconstituting their [the Jewish] national home in that country."[20]

At this time, the Palestinians, who had been living in the region since at least A.D. 136, formed most of the population of the "Mandate of Palestine." Understandably, they soon objected to what they correctly perceived as mass Jewish immigration into their land.

Tensions steadily rose, and, in 1936, a large-scale Palestinian uprising broke out, directed against both British rule and Jewish immigration. British forces suppressed the revolt, but then also proposed limiting Jewish immigration, a move which in turn angered the Zionists.

DAVID BEN-GURION
Declared Israel a state in 1948.

This led to the public demand by the leading British Zionist of the time, Samuel Landman, that Britain live up to its 1917 promise, because, as Landman wrote in a publicly distributed propaganda piece titled *Great Britain, the Jews and Palestine*:

> The only way to induce the American president to come into the war was to secure the cooperation of Zionist Jews by promising them Palestine, and thus enlist and mobilize the hitherto unsuspectedly powerful forces of Zionist Jews in America and elsewhere in favor of the Allies on a quid pro quo contract basis.[21]

Landman's remarkably honest piece then went on to list the exact names, dates, and places of how the Jewish lobby had dragged America in the war. He then ended by warning that the British government, in refusing to give Palestine to the Zionists, was putting Jews in Germany in danger, because, he asserted, it was "well known" in Germany that the Jews had brought America into the war.[22]

UN PARTITION AND THE CREATION OF ISRAEL

After the end of World War II, Jewish illegal immigration to Palestine dramatically increased. Finally, in 1947, the United Nations agreed on a partition plan which divided Palestine into two states—one Jewish and one Arab—with Jerusalem as an international city.

The Palestinians, knowing well that this was the beginning of their dispossession of Palestine, refused to accept the partition, and appealed to the Muslim world for help.

On May 14, 1948, David Ben-Gurion declared the establishment of the State of Israel. The next day, neighboring Arab states (Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq) invaded in support of the Palestinians.

The result of that war was an Israeli victory, and the further mass eviction of Palestinians from their homes. Over 700,000 Palestinians were displaced, creating the Palestinian refugee crisis which has ever since been the source of strife in Palestine.

CREATION OF THE "WEST BANK" AND THE "GAZA STRIP"

While many Palestinians fled to neighboring Arab countries, significant numbers were forced into what became known as the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

After Israel attacked Egypt, Jordan, and Syria in 1967, the Jewish state captured the West Bank (and East Jerusalem) from Jordan, and the Gaza Strip from Egypt. From that time on, both these regions have been under Israeli military occupation.

After further decades of conflict, Israel finally recognized the existence of Palestine in the 1993 Oslo Accords, which saw the Jewish state and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) agree to mutually recognize each other and to create the Palestinian Authority (PA) to govern parts of the West Bank and Gaza.

Despite these efforts at peace, the Jewish state continued to promote illegal settlements in the West Bank, culminating in the building of a huge concrete wall that blatantly stole large land segments from the Palestinians and de facto incorporated it into the state of Israel.

This creeping annexation of the West Bank continues to the present day and is a large source of anger from the already displaced Palestinian people.

It is, however, the Gaza Strip that became the prime focus for Palestinian discontent. Bearing in mind that it had been originally created by Palestinians fleeing Jewish murder gangs and state violence, the Gaza Strip turned into what has been accurately described as the world's largest open air concentration camp.

Israel strictly controls Gaza's borders, food and water supplies, electricity supply and all other aspects of life in that region.

It was little surprise that, after the hardline Hamas organization won the democratic elections for the Gaza Palestinian Authority in 2006, tensions between that region and Israel increased dramatically.

It is that conflict that culminated in the October 7, 2023 attack and the resultant ongoing extermination of the Palestinians in Gaza.

The eventual outcome of the conflict between the Jewish state and the Palestinians is yet to be decided. However, the sequence of events over a 2,000-year period conclusively demonstrates that the Zionist claim that Palestine and Palestinians have never and thus do not now "exist" is false. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1. "Golda Meir: 'Who Can Blame Israel'," *Sunday Times*, June 15, 1969, p. 12.
2. "The Times of Israel is a Jerusalem-based online newspaper founded in 2012. … It was established by veteran UK-born, Israeli journalist David Horovitz and his U.S.-based capital partner Seth Klarman. Horovitz is the founding editor, responsible for the site's editorial content." "About The Times of Israel and Its Staff." See the article online at www.TimesofIsrael.com.about.
3. "Palestine, the Nation that Never Existed," Bob Ryan, *The Times of Israel*, Nov. 26, 2022.
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5. See "Chapter X: Why the Second Reich Collapsed," *Mein Kampf*, Adolf Hitler, first published 1924.
6. Definition of "philistine," Collins English Dictionary.
7. As described in 1 Samuel 17.
8. As described in Judges 13–16.
9. "Ancient DNA Sheds Light on the Genetic Origins of Early Iron Age Philistines," Feldman, M., *Science Advances*, July 3, 2019, Vol. 5, Issue 7.
10. Ibid.
11. "The Bible: No Artifacts on the Ground," *Haaretz*, *October* 29, 1999.
12. Chapter XVI: "Conduct of the Roman government towards the Christians, from the reign of Nero to that of Constantine," *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, Edward Gibbon, Strahan & Cadell, London, 1776 to 1789.
13. Modern DNA has definitively established the existence of seven major racial groups on Earth, with the Semites forming one of these categories on their own. The Jews are a subgroup of the Semitic category, differing only in the amount of European ancestry.

    Among Ashkenazi Jews, there is an average of 30% European genetic input, and among Sephardic Jews, an average 10% European genetic input. See Chapter Four: "Race Defined by Autosomal DNA," in *Race and Racial Differences: A Handbook for the 21st Century; How DNA Shapes Mankind into Seven Major Races*, Arthur Kemp, 2023. Available from TBR.
14. "The Genomic History of the Bronze Age Southern Levant," Agranat-Tamir, L., et. al., *Cell*, Volume 181, Issue 5, pp. 1146-1157, May 28, 2020.
15. The ongoing Israeli genocide in Gaza has included the murder of Christian Palestinians. See "Christians Worry They'll Be Wiped Out of Gaza After Mother, Daughter Shot Dead at Church," *Christian Post*, December 19, 2023.
16. From "II. The Jewish Question," *Der Judenstaat*, ("The Jewish State"), Theodor Herzl. First published Vienna, 1896. English translation Scopus Publishing Company, New York, 1943.
17. As detailed in "Theodor Herzl: A Biography," in *The Jewish State*, Theodor Herzl, Scopus Publishing Company, New York, 1943.
18. Ibid.
19. Landman, Samuel, *Great Britain, the Jews and Palestine*, 1938, reprinted by Ostara Publications, 2015. Available from TBR (softcover, 32 pages, #1036, $7 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.), P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.
20. "Article 2, Text of the Mandate for Palestine, Confirmed by the League of Nations on July 24, 1992," archived on the United Nations digital library, document number A/292.
21. Landman, *op. cit.*
22. Ibid.

Arthur Kemp is a Rhodesian historian, author, editor and publisher. He is the author of *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, one of the most important books ever written. TBR Book Club sells dozens of Kemp's titles. Visit TBR's website at www.BarnesReview.com where you will find many of these books listed under the "Books" tab. Click on the "Ostara" icon.

Great Britain, the Jews & Palestine

How America Was Dragged Into WWI by the Zionist Lobby

By Samuel Landman. This booklet, written in the 1930s by one of Britain's leading Zionists, shows exactly how the Zionist lobby manipulated America into entering World War I against Germany in exchange for the British government's plan to give Palestine to the Jews as a homeland at the end of the war. Palestine was at that time under the control of the Ottoman Empire, an ally of Germany during WWI. The deal hinged on the defeat of the Ottomans by the British, and thus its territories would thereafter pass into British control.

The booklet reveals how the Zionist movement struck a deal with the British on the matter. In return for Britain handing Palestine over to the Jews at the end of the war, the Zionists would use their power in America to bring that nation into the war to crush Germany.

The deal was done, and this gave rise to the famous "Balfour Declaration," issued by British foreign minister Lord Balfour, in 1917, which gave Palestine to the Jews.

As Landman wrote: "The only way to induce the American president to come into the war was to secure the cooperation of Zionist Jews by promising them Palestine, and thus enlist and mobilize the hitherto unsuspectedly powerful forces of Zionist Jews in America and elsewhere in favor of the Allies on a quid pro quo contract basis." The remarkably honest book goes on to list the names, dates and places of how these events occurred. However, at the end of World War I, the British government reneged on the deal, realizing it would cause endless strife with the Arabs.

It was in response to this turn of events that Landman produced this book, warning that the British government, by refusing to surrender Palestine, was putting Jews in Germany in danger because, due to the admissions of the book, it would become known that Jewish powerbrokers had brought about the defeat of Germany in WWI. A natural rise in anti-Semitism was predicted—and did occur, once the truth got out. This edition contains the full original text along with a new introduction by Arthur Kemp. Softcover, 32 pages, #1036, $7 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4.

The Crusades

A European reaction against Islamic aggression and invasions

By Paul T. Angel

The Islamic world and many "modern" left-wing historians often portray the era of the Crusades as a period of violent European aggression against the Muslim world. Islamists frequently refer to modern-day European states as "Crusader States" as part of an effort to perpetuate the idea that Europeans have always persecuted Islam.

However, the truth is quite different. The Crusades were not "unprovoked European aggression" but rather a response to Islamic expansion and invasion of Christian lands.

The region most affected by the Crusades—the Middle East—was not originally Muslim. In fact, the entire Middle East, including Egypt and Turkey, was entirely Christian long before the rise of Islam.

THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE'S VAST BORDERS

The Christian Byzantine Empire, known as the eastern continuation of the Roman Empire, had its capital at Constantinople (now Istanbul). The Byzantine Empire's borders stretched across large parts of the Balkans to the west and extended east and south.

At its height, the Byzantine Empire controlled all of what is today Turkey (Anatolia). To the south, the Byzantine Empire encompassed the entire Levant, including the regions now known as Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Jordan.

The southernmost province of the Byzantine Empire, Arabia Petraea, included portions of northern present-day Saudi Arabia. To the east, the empire's border was along the Euphrates River, including regions of what is now western Iraq.

Egypt was another major Byzantine province, with Alexandria as its key city. Additionally, the Sinai Peninsula, now part of Egypt, was part of the Byzantine Empire and geographically linked the Levant provinces to Egypt.

CHRISTIANITY DOMINANT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

All of these regions were predominantly Christian before the advent of Islam. Egypt, in particular, is considered the first properly Christian country in the world, and the surviving adherents of that tradition are known as Coptic Christians.

The Levant was also heavily dominated by Eastern Orthodox Christianity, along with smaller sects such as Syriac Christians and Monophysites, the latter being a sect that believed Jesus was only divine, as opposed to the mainstream Christian view that he was both human and divine.

The province of Arabia Petraea was similarly Eastern Orthodox Christian. Even in Saudi Arabia, the ancient heartland of the Semitic race,[1] which lay outside the Byzantine Empire's borders, significant Christian communities existed, such as in Najran (southern Arabia), and Persian Nestorian Christian communities in eastern Arabia.

Judaism was another prominent religion in Saudi Arabia, especially in the Himyarite Kingdom of Yemen. Given that today's Jews are overwhelmingly still of Semitic origin,[2] this historical fact is unsurprising. Indeed, many of the Prophet Muhammad's earliest and most zealous converts to Islam were Jewish.

ISLAM CONQUERS SAUDI ARABIA BY FORCE

It was against this polytheistic Saudi Arabian background that Islam, a monotheistic faith centered on the worship of Allah, the same God worshiped in Judaism and Christianity, emerged.

Islam was founded by one man, Muhammad. Born in Mecca (present-day Saudi Arabia) around A.D. 570 into the Quraysh tribe, Muhammad showed an early mystical inclination, often retreating to a cave, known as Hira, near Mecca, for contemplation and meditation.

It was there, in A.D. 610, that Muhammad claimed to have received the first of many revelations from the Angel Gabriel (Jibril), who, it is said, conveyed the first verses of what would later become the Koran. These

revelations continued over the ensuing 23 years.

Muhammad began preaching the message of these revelations in Mecca. A central theme of his teachings was the Tawhid, or the oneness of God—monotheism—and the need to abandon all other gods and idolatry, both of which were deeply ingrained in Meccan society.

The Quraysh leaders fiercely resisted Muhammad's message, fearing it would disrupt their economic and social order, particularly the lucrative pilgrimage trade centered on the Kaaba, a building in Mecca that housed a large number of idols.

The hostility toward Muhammad and his small group of followers forced them to flee to the neighboring city of Medina in A.D. 622, a movement known as the Hijra. This year marks the official beginning of the Islamic calendar.

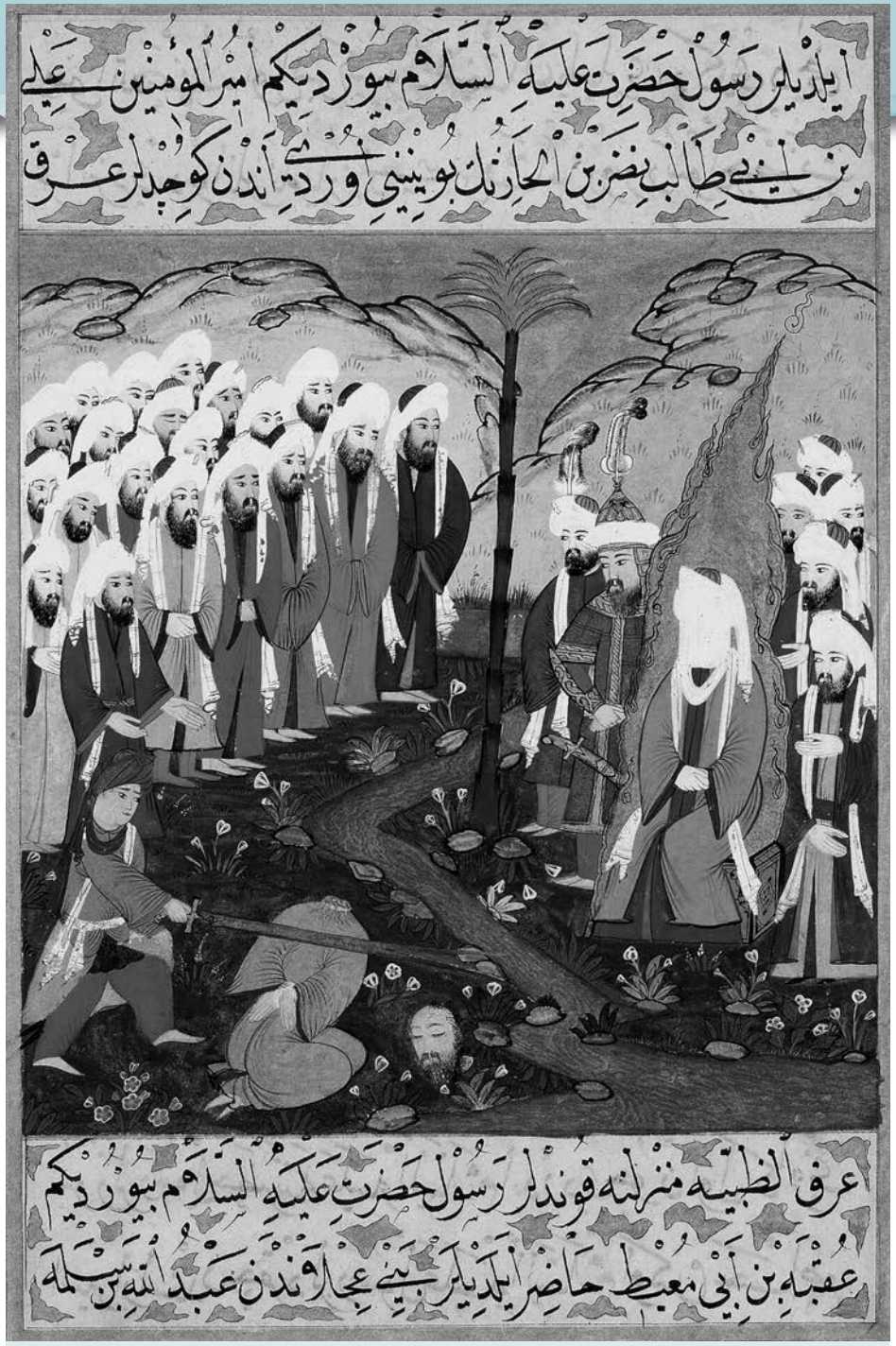
In Medina, Muhammad established a community (the Ummah) based on Islamic principles and became both a spiritual and political leader.

The Meccans did not relent, sending several armed raids against Muhammad in an attempt to eradicate the upstart, self-declared prophet. Muhammad and his followers fought a series of battles with Meccan forces, including the Battle of Badr (624) and the Battle of Uhud (625).

By 630, Muhammad had attracted enough followers to form a large army. That year, he marched on Mecca for a final confrontation. Awed by the size of his force, the Meccans surrendered without a fight, and Muhammad became the master of the city.

One of his first actions was to declare the Kaaba a Muslim holy site (after destroying all the idols). The Kaaba remains Islam's holiest site and is the focus of mass Muslim pilgrimages, known as the Hajj and Umrah.

By the time of Muhammad's death in 632, much of Saudi Arabia had fallen under Islamic control, and



Nadr ibn al-Harith was a powerful Qurayshi pagan leader in what is now Saudi Arabia who resisted Muhammad's attempts to conquer and then convert the Qurayshi people to Islam. After the Battle of Badr, he and Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'ayt, another Qurayshi leader, were executed by Ali ibn Abi Talib, the cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad. This depiction of that scene is from a 1595 manuscript page from the *Siyer-i Nebi*—an epic biography of Muhammad's life—commissioned by Ottoman ruler Murad III. Due to Islamic prohibitions against depicting living beings for fear the likenesses might lead to idolatry, especially images of Muhammad (right, seated), the prophet's face is obscured with a white veil.

smaller religions and cults had been suppressed, often with violence.

After his death, the Islamic Caliphate expanded rapidly under the leadership of the Rashidun Caliphs. Caliph Abu Bakr (632–634) began by completing the conquest of the Arabian Peninsula during the Ridda Wars (632–633). In the final year of that campaign, he launched the first Islamic incursions into parts of Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq), which were conquered from the Persian Sasanian Empire.

ISLAM CONQUERS THE LEVANT BY FORCE

Abu Bakr also launched the first Muslim invasion of the Byzantine province of Syria. This campaign continued under his successor, Caliph Umar ibn al-Khattab (634–644), who intensified the invasion, directing the Muslim army to seize key cities and fortresses.

The Byzantines rushed their armies to the region but suffered four consecutive defeats. At the Battle of Ajnadayn (634), fought in what is now Palestine, the Muslim army under the famed commander Khalid ibn al-Walid routed a large Byzantine force, sending the survivors fleeing north.

At the Battle of Fahl (635), fought near the Jordan River, a regrouped Byzantine army was once again decisively defeated, securing Muslim control over the Jordan Valley.

Later that year, ibn al-Walid launched a carefully planned siege of Damascus, the capital of Byzantine Syria. Unable to resist the encirclement, the Byzantine forces negotiated a surrender, making Damascus a Muslim stronghold—a status it retains to this day as the capital of Syria.

The decisive defeat that sealed the Byzantine fate in the region came at the Battle of Yarmouk (636), fought near the Yarmouk River, a tributary of the Jordan River, in what is now the border region of Jordan, Syria, and Israel. This battle pitted a well-organized Muslim army of around 25,000 against a Byzantine force of over 100,000. Al-Walid, by now a seasoned general, employed superior tactics and exploited the Byzantine army's lack of cohesion.

The result was a catastrophic defeat for the Byzantines, leading to their withdrawal from the Levant. By this time, nearly all of present-day Syria, Palestine, Jordan, and Lebanon had fallen under Islamic control.

Only the cities of Jerusalem in the south and Antioch in the north (in present-day Turkey) remained under Byzantine control.

Jerusalem, isolated and without hope of supply or rescue from the Byzantine front line in what is now Turkey, surrendered in 637 after a short siege. The following year, in 638, the garrison at Antioch was overrun by the Muslim army.

> The Crusades were the European response to unbridled Muslim aggression in the Christian Holy Land.

The Islamic armies then completed their conquest of the Persian Sasanian Empire, which included the remainder of present-day Iraq, during campaigns from 636–637.

ISLAM CONQUERS EGYPT BY FORCE

Following the successful campaigns in the Levant, the Islamic juggernaut turned its eyes toward Egypt.

Beginning in 639, the Muslim army under Amr ibn al-As crossed from Palestine and quickly captured Pelusium, near the eastern edge of the Nile Delta—the gateway to Egypt.

Next, the Muslim army laid siege to the fortress of Babylon, near present-day Cairo, the second most powerful Byzantine stronghold, in 640. After a nearly year-long siege, the Muslims breached the fortress in April 641, placing all of Egypt, apart from a small strip around Alexandria, under their rule.

The Muslim army then turned north to Alexandria, the Byzantine capital of Egypt and a vital Mediterranean port. Sensing total defeat, the Byzantine forces opened negotiations to surrender the city. Amr agreed and, in November 641, the city formally surrendered without a fight. The terms of surrender allowed for a gradual Byzantine evacuation and guaranteed the protection of local inhabitants.

Arabs began settling in Egypt, particularly around the newly founded city of Fustat (modern-day Old Cairo), which became the administrative capital. Egypt quickly became a crucial province of the Islamic Caliphate, providing soldiers for Islamic invasions as far afield as Greece and the Balkans.

Over time, the Arabic language gradually replaced Greek and Coptic as the dominant language, and Islam became the majority religion over the next few centuries.

The Muslim expansion continued unabated, advancing westward into North Africa and Spain, eastward into Persia and beyond, and southward into Nubia.

VANISHING DHIMMIS

The Christians and Jews present in the Levant and Egypt were acknowledged by their new Islamic rulers as "people of the book" (as referenced in the Koran), since their God was the same as Allah and their religions were mentioned in the Muslim holy book.[3]

Christians and Jews were granted the status of Dhimmi, which afforded them protection in exchange for paying a special tax called the jizya.

As the government became increasingly Islamized, waves of Arab settlers moved into the region, rapidly altering the cultural and demographic landscape. Conversion to Islam was incentivized by numerous financial and social benefits, including access to trade, land ownership, and reduced taxes. Over time, Christian communities diminished through assimilation and interfaith marriages.

By the early 10th century, the Levant had become majority Muslim, followed by Egypt in the 11th century. This gradual transformation set the stage for the eventual European Christian counterattack, now known as the Crusades.

THE RISE OF THE SELJUK TURKS

The Seljuk Turks, a Turkic nomadic group, converted to Sunni Islam in the late 10th century. Energized by their new faith and often in conflict with Shiite Muslims,[4] they established the Great Seljuk Empire, a powerful state stretching from Central Asia to the Middle East. This vast empire encompassed Persia, Mesopotamia, and the eastern parts of Anatolia.

SELJUK TURKS INVADE BYZANTINE ANATOLIA

In 1071, the now-mighty Seljuk Empire invaded what remained of the Byzantine Empire, focusing on Anatolia. At the Battle of Manzikert, the Seljuks, led by Alp Arslan, decisively defeated the Byzantine forces and captured Emperor Romanos IV Diogenes.

This crushing defeat resulted in the loss of much of Anatolia and left the Byzantine Empire severely weakened. The Seljuks established the Sultanate of Rum in Anatolia, with "Rum" meaning "Roman" in their terminology.

The Seljuks then expanded into the Levant, gaining control of key regions such as Jerusalem by 1073. Soon, nearly the entire Middle East was under Seljuk control.

As a result, Christian pilgrims faced increasing difficulties traveling to Palestine due to heightened security and disruptions caused by the Seljuks. Reports of harassment and hostility toward Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem reached Western Europe, sparking growing concern among Christians for the safety of pilgrims and the preservation of Christian Holy Sites.

BYZANTINES APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN EUROPE FOR HELP

Finally, in 1095, Byzantine Emperor Alexios I Komnenos formally appealed to the pope and Western European

Leaders of the First Crusade

Shown above is an engraving depicting the four major leaders of the First Crusade. From left to right are: Godfrey of Bouillon (circa 1060–1100, later the first European ruler of Jerusalem); Count of Toulouse Raymond IV (circa 1041–1105, later Raymond I of Tripoli); Prince of Taranto Bohemond (circa 1054–1111, later Prince of Antioch); and Tancred of Hauteville (circa 1075–1112, later Prince of Galilee). Together with their large force of nobles, knights, and peasant soldiers, they were able to capture Antioch and Jerusalem and establish Christian kingdoms in Palestine and Anatolia.

ROMANOS IV DIOGENES
Captured by Seljuks.

ALEXIOS I
Appealed to the pope.

POPE URBAN II
Called for holy war.

LOUIS VII
Failed in Second Crusade.

leaders for military aid to counter the Seljuk threat in Anatolia.

At the resulting Council of Clermont later that year, Pope Urban II called for a crusade to aid Byzantium, reclaim Anatolia, and liberate Jerusalem from Muslim control.

Thus, the Muslim seizure of Christian lands from the Byzantine Empire was the primary cause of the events that followed.

FIRST CRUSADE, 1096–1099

Motivated by religious zeal, thousands of nobles, knights, and peasants from Western Europe launched the First Crusade in 1096. The combined forces, after some initial missteps, succeeded in recapturing the citadels of Antioch in 1098 and Jerusalem in 1099, leading to the establishment of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Additionally, a number of other Christian kingdoms were established in the regions liberated by this crusade, including the County of Edessa (in modern-day Sanliurfa, Turkey) and the Principality of Antioch (modern-day Antakya, Turkey).

SECOND CRUSADE, 1147–1149

The Seljuks soon launched a renewed offensive and captured the County of Edessa in 1144. When news of this event reached Europe, Christian monarchs, such as Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany, organized a Second Crusade to retake Edessa.

This crusade was a disastrous failure, with the Crusaders failing to retake Edessa and suffering significant losses during an abortive siege of Damascus in 1148.

THE THIRD CRUSADE, 1189–1192

The Third Crusade was launched in 1189, after the Kingdom of Jerusalem was captured by a renewed Muslim offensive under Saladin, one of the most famous Muslim leaders of the Crusader era in 1187. Several notable European monarchs, including Richard the Lionheart of England, Philip II of France, and Frederick Barbarossa of the Holy Roman Empire (Germany), volunteered to take part.

However, Barbarossa drowned en route, leaving Richard to successfully capture key cities like Acre and Jaffa. Despite his victories, Richard ultimately failed to retake Jerusalem, his primary goal. A truce with Saladin allowed Christian pilgrims access to Jerusalem, but the city remained under Muslim control.

FOURTH CRUSADE, 1202–1204

The Fourth Crusade, originally aimed at recapturing Jerusalem, collapsed before it even reached the Levant. Financial complications left the Crusaders indebted to the Venetians, who demanded repayment through military assistance.

As a result, the Crusaders were diverted to sack the already vulnerable Byzantine city of Constantinople in 1204. This disgraceful act of treason severely weakened the Byzantine Empire and is widely viewed as a betrayal of Christian unity.

FIFTH CRUSADE, 1217–1221

The Fifth Crusade was an ambitious but ultimately unsuccessful attempt by European powers to reclaim Jerusalem and other Levant territories by targeting Egypt. Initiated under the papacy of Pope Innocent III, it aimed to weaken Muslim forces by first capturing the strategic city of Damietta on the Nile Delta.

Led by King Andrew II of Hungary, Duke Leopold VI of Austria, and later joined by Cardinal Pelagius, the Crusaders achieved initial success by seizing Damietta in 1219. However, internal disagreements and a failed advance on Cairo led to a catastrophic defeat.

A combination of poor planning, flooding of the Nile, and effective counterattacks by Sultan Al-Kamil forced the Crusaders to surrender Damietta in 1221, ending the campaign in failure.

THE SIXTH CRUSADE, 1228–1229

The Sixth Crusade, led by the excommunicated Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II, was unique in that it

PHILIP II
Fought in Third Crusade.

RICHARD LIONHEART
Fought in Third Crusade.

ANDREW II
Fought in Fifth Crusade.

FREDERICK II
Led Sixth Crusade.

achieved its objectives through diplomacy rather than warfare.

Despite tensions with the papacy, Frederick embarked on the crusade and negotiated directly with Sultan Al-Kamil of the Ayyubid dynasty in Egypt. The resulting Treaty of Jaffa (1229) peacefully restored Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Nazareth to Christian control, while leaving the surrounding areas under Muslim authority.

This pragmatic agreement secured a decade-long truce and access for Christian pilgrims to the holy sites. Though Frederick's methods avoided bloodshed, they were controversial among contemporaries, and his excommunication by the Pope overshadowed his success.

SEVENTH CRUSADE, 1248–1254

The Seventh Crusade, led by King Louis IX of France, was a major but ultimately unsuccessful effort to reclaim Palestine by targeting Egypt, copying the plan of the Fifth Crusade. Louis assembled a well-funded army and captured Damietta in 1249.

However, his advance toward Cairo was thwarted by logistical challenges, including disease, flooding of the Nile, and fierce resistance from the Ayyubid Sultanate. In 1250, at the Battle of al-Mansurah, the Crusader forces were decisively defeated, and Louis was captured along with much of his army.

After paying a substantial ransom, Louis was released and spent several years in the Crusader regions of Palestine, fortifying Christian holdings but failing to achieve significant gains.

THE EIGHTH CRUSADE, 1270

The Eighth Crusade, led again by King Louis IX, was the last major Crusade initiated by European powers and marked a final attempt to regain momentum in the Crusader cause.

Louis IX, motivated by religious devotion, redirected the campaign to Tunis in North Africa instead of Palestine, hoping to establish a base of operations and convert the Sultan of Tunis to Christianity.

The Crusade, however, was plagued by poor planning and unforeseen challenges. Shortly after landing near Tunis, Louis and his army were struck by a devastating outbreak of dysentery, which claimed the king's life. The campaign ended with a negotiated peace that offered little to nothing to the Crusader cause.

NINTH CRUSADE, 1271–1272

The Ninth Crusade, led by Prince Edward of England (later Edward I), was the final major crusading effort.

Edward's campaign focused on countering the growing power of the Mamluk Sultanate, which had emerged as the dominant Muslim force after defeating the Ayyubids.

Landing at Acre, Edward launched a series of small but effective military campaigns, including skirmishes around Haifa. Despite limited successes, including a temporary truce with Sultan Baibars in 1272, Edward was unable to achieve lasting gains.

END OF THE CRUSADER STATES

The remaining Crusader states continued to decline, and, without continued support from Europe, came to an inevitable end as their territories were overrun once again.

Key cities such as Antioch fell in 1268, and the final blow came in 1291, when the Mamluks captured Acre, the last major Crusader city, after a brutal siege. The fall of Acre marked the end of Christian rule in the Levant, leaving only a few isolated island outposts, such as Cyprus, under Crusader influence.

The end of the Crusader states allowed Muslim powers to turn their attention back to what remained of the Byzantine Empire. The rise of the Ottoman Turks in the 14th century, following the decline of the Seljuk Sultanate, hastened this process.

The Ottomans seized Constantinople's most important outer defenses, Thessalonica and Adrianople, before finally laying siege to the ancient Eastern Roman city itself in 1453. The city ultimately fell to the Muslims and remains in Muslim hands today as the metropolis of Istanbul.

This fanciful illustration shows Sultan Mehmet II entering the battered front gates of Constantinople on May 29, 1453, after a 53-day siege, during which the city had been bombarded with massive Ottoman cannon and catapults. The soldiers of Mehmet the Conqueror finally breached the defenses of Constantinople after formidable Genoese commander Giustiniani was wounded, causing confusion and disarray among the defenders, which allowed the Ottomans to exploit gaps in the city's fortifications.

From there, the Ottomans instituted a nearly 600-year-long reign over the Balkans, leaving a lasting legacy of political, social, and cultural scars on the region.

THE CRUSADES AS A RESPONSE TO MUSLIM AGGRESSION

The historical record clearly shows that the Crusades were a counteraction to Muslim conquests that had overrun the Christian Levant, North Africa, and Spain during the 7th and 8th centuries. The Crusades were not unilateral acts of aggression against Muslims but were, in fact, desperate attempts to halt the very real attack on Christian civilization by militant Islam.

The later invasion of Europe by Islam under the Ottoman Empire was the ultimate result of the failure of these defensive counterattacks. This underscores the rationale behind the Crusades and serves as a testament to the consequences of their failure. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1. Modern DNA analysis, as commonly used in popular ancestry testing kits, has identified seven major racial groups on Earth. The Semitic race, characterized—like all other races—by a distinct set of unique genetic patterns, forms one of these seven groups. *See Race and Racial Differences, A Handbook for the 21st Century*, Arthur Kemp, available from TBR.

2. DNA studies have shown that, on average, Ashkenazi Jews have 30% European ancestry, while Sephardic Jews have, on average, 10% European ancestry. The rest of their genetic pool is almost identical to that of non-Jewish Semites in Saudi Arabia and the Middle East today.

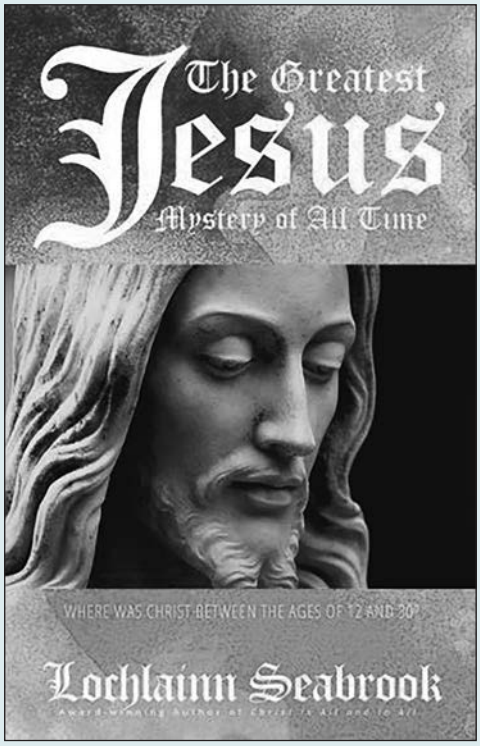
3. Jesus, for example, is specifically mentioned in the Koran as a prophet, but not as the son of God (Surah Al-Ikhlas, *Holy Qur'an*, 112:1–4).

4. The division between Sunni and Shiite Muslims originated in a dispute among Muhammad's followers after his death over who should lead the Muslims. The Sunnis believed that leadership should go to the most qualified individual, chosen by consensus, while the Shiites believed that leadership should remain within Muhammad's family, viewing them as divinely appointed. Over the centuries, this division has morphed into a complex mix of theological, cultural, and geopolitical differences that often have led to violence.

The Greatest Jesus Mystery of All Time

Where Was Christ Between the Ages of 12 and 30?

If you're a Christian, or if you're simply interested in the history of the Christian Church or religion in general, you've probably wondered why the ancient authors of the New Testament left out any mention of the whereabouts of Jesus during His teens and twenties, the all-important developmental years when adolescents transform into adults, get an education, begin work, get married, and have children. This entire piece of the life story of Jesus has been omitted from the Bible, leaving us with an incomplete biography of the most beloved and well-known figure in world history.



In this fascinating and informative book, *The Greatest Jesus Mystery of All Time*, Christian Bible scholar and award-winning historian Lochlainn Seabrook provides an in-depth examination of this lost, perhaps even censored, historical span known as "The Missing Years of Jesus." As this 2,000-year-old enigma unfolds, the author discusses various theories on why the writers of the Gospels might have "ignored" this 18-year period, why the Church may not have wanted this information published and, more importantly, where Jesus might have been during this time.

Seabrook brings to light vital clues and compelling evidence, from both biblical and extra-biblical material, showing that Jesus most likely spent many of his "Silent Years" traveling across Central Asia where, to this day—from Pakistan to China, from India to Mongolia—there is a widespread traditional belief that Christ traveled across the region in his teens and twenties, studying and teaching under various Buddhist, Hindu, and Tibetan spiritual masters.

To support these theories, Mr. Seabrook includes the complete transcript of an ancient Buddhist manuscript purported to have been written in the years following Jesus's death, which details the Master's time in such countries as India, Nepal, and Tibet.

The author, a devout Christian and a comparative religionist, does not claim to have irrefutable proof but, rather, presents his findings clearly and objectively, allowing the reader to decide for himself.

Also included are an introduction, source notes, index, and an extensive bibliography, making this a must-read for all serious students of Jesus, Christianity, and history.

This is not a heretical book, but one that tries to prove that the appeal and message of Jesus, one of the greatest teachers of all time, was considered a master teacher and sage even at a young age and thousands of miles away from his birthplace in the Mideast.

Softcover, 186 pages, #1031, $17 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET.

Order using the handy response form on page 80 of this issue.

Holocaust Propaganda, Hamas & October 7

By Peter Winter

Not all Israelis are 100% supportive of the disproportional response their government has taken against the women and children of Gaza.

The "Holocaust" is, without question, one of the most lied about events in human history and forms a central lynchpin of the Jewish supremacist lobby's stranglehold over Western society.

When the Holocaust is closely studied and analyzed, it collapses under its own weight of half-truths, misrepresentations and outright lies. Not even counting the large absurdities (such as "mass underground gas chambers"), the more outrageous claims include, significantly, numerous claims of Jewish babies being massacred in the most horrendous ways.

While it is easy to debunk these outrageous claims, it is more troubling to consider the psychology and mindset behind them. Who, in their right mind, would even think up such a story, and then, in direct contradiction to all verifiable facts, still continue to claim that it is true, to the point of getting dissenting views criminalized?

The events of October 7, 2023, have served as a present-day example of this Holocaust mindset. The pattern of disinformation and distortions have followed the exact same playbook and have also been unquestioningly repeated by the controlled legacy media.

CONTEXT TO OCTOBER 7

The background to the attack on Israel by Hamas militants on October 7 is, briefly put, as follows: The inhabitants of Gaza are all refugees from their homes which originally stood inside the territory of Palestine, and which is now Israel.

The Zionists physically drove the Palestinians out of their houses, towns, and villages, through naked terrorism, violence and several wars. Each time, the Zionists were able to win those wars through superior military technology, acquired from European nations whose corridors of political power have been thoroughly occupied by their respective Jewish lobbies.

At the same time, Israel placed the Gazans under strict military control, determining how much food they could get, what medical services they were allowed, how much electricity they could have, and also controlling access to the 140-square-mile strip of land into which nearly 2 million Palestinians had been crammed.

The borders of Gaza were then surrounded by a huge wall, effectively making it an open-air prison camp.

Finally, even the faintest indication of resistance was (and is) met with a brutal, violent, and deliberately murderous response.

The number of white phosphorus bomb attacks on Gaza civilians, the indiscriminate shootings of Palestinian children (even on the beaches) and the wholesale detention without trial and torture of thousands of Gaza Palestinians, has served to ferment a climate of hostility and anger from the Palestinian side.

The total number of Palestinians killed by Zionist forces since 1948 is hotly disputed. Nonetheless, even the most conservative estimates are around 100,000—if not many more, but certainly no fewer.

It should therefore come as no surprise that the Palestinians are always on the lookout to take revenge in any way they can. They are, how-

ever, woefully under-armed and, against the superior Western-provided technology in the hands of the Israelis, have little or no chance of ever winning a conventional conflict. This is why they have resorted to suicide bombings and knife attacks.

Even these feeble acts of resistance have, however, always been met with devastating responses and further wholesale massacres by overwhelming Israeli firepower. Detentions continued unabated and, by late 2023, at least 10,000 Gazans were being held without trial in Israeli prisons.

Hamas kidnappers are shown breaking through a portion of their Gazan prison wall with a bulldozer. *The New York Times* has reported that Israel was told a year before the attack that an assault was coming and ignored warnings. Was it chutzpah, or part of a plan to finish off the Gazans?

THE OCTOBER 7 ATTACK AND OBJECTIVES

This was why the events of October 7, 2023 were of such significance for the Palestinian cause. In an elaborate system of tunnels under the nose of the Israeli prison wall guards, the Gazans set to work.

Underground, they amassed a handful of one-man-seated, lawnmower-engine-powered gliders, a few hundred motorcycles and dozens of pickup trucks. On the chosen day, bulldozers were used to break holes in the Gaza prison walls and several thousand lightly armed Hamas fighters stormed into the border areas.

The Hamas fighters were not seeking a full-scale invasion of Israel. They knew their numbers were too few, and their arms too light. Instead, they sought to abduct Israelis and take them back into Gaza as hostages.

There, the plan was to exchange the abducted Israelis for the thousands of detained Palestinians within Israel.

There had been a number of precedents behind this strategy, the most prominent of which was the 2011 exchange between Hamas and Israel of the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) soldier Gilad Shalit. The single IDF man had been swopped for 1,027 Palestinians.

The nature of the October 7 "Al-Aqsa Flood" operation and the swiftness with which it was carried out serve as proof that the Hamas militants were lightly armed with AK-47s and rocket-propelled grenade launchers at best. They carried no heavy artillery pieces or other significantly large-caliber weapons. Mobility was the key, and the plan was to storm the border, seize hostages, and flee back into the confines of Gaza.

The attack was preceded by a Qassam rocket barrage from Gaza into Israel. The Qassam missiles are homemade, unguided rockets, which are notoriously easy to shoot down and have never yet posed any major threat or inflicted serious damage on Israel.

At 7:40 a.m., the Hamas fighters stormed the border. As much of the video footage of the attack showed, the Hamas fighters were in no mood to "play fair" with their mission. Numerous Israelis were killed in cold blood in the attack, civilians and soldiers alike, armed and unarmed. Decades of hatred engendered by endless Zionist violence spilled over and blood ran in the sand.

At least 250 Israelis were taken hostage in the attack, many from a sex-, drug- and alcohol-fueled "Nova rave party" taking place near the Gaza prison walls. The attack achieved complete surprise and overwhelmed a number of Israeli military and police points. Within a day, Hamas militants had fled with their hostages in tow.

As the full extent of the attack dawned upon the seemingly incompetent Israeli military, their first reaction was to send in attack helicopters, armed with heavy-caliber missiles and long-range weaponry, in an attempt to root out the invaders.

BEHEADED BABIES IN OVENS

As the dust settled, the Zionist propaganda machine swung into action, as if on auto-cue. Within hours, news outlets around the globe were citing a report by Israeli news channel *i24News*, which published a YouTube livestream titled "Beheaded Babies and Women Found in Kfar Aza," featuring U.S. correspondent and Colorado native Nicole Zedeck.[1]

In the video, Zedeck walked through an area with body bags and, at one point, stated, "One of the commanders here said at least 40 babies were killed—some of them … their heads cut off."[2]

U.S. President Joe Biden was among those who repeated the claim that "terrorists [were] beheading children," while speaking at a meeting of Jewish leaders at the White House.

Meanwhile, mainstream news outlets, from Metro News in the UK to Sky News Australia, also reported on the alleged atrocity, with Fox News, in an October 10 headline, claiming, "At least 40 babies, some beheaded, found by Israel soldiers in Hamas-attacked village."

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's spokesperson Tal Heinrich stated to media that babies and toddlers had been found with their "heads decapitated" in Kfar Aza.[3]

The "beheaded babies" story was quickly followed with an even more dramatic report from Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA) journalist Benjamin Sales quoting first responder Asher Moskowitz that a Jewish baby had been burned alive in an oven by Hamas fighters on October 7.

This Holocaustian claim was once again loudly proclaimed around the world without question.

Eli Beer, founder of Israeli emergency services organization United Hatzalah, provided more details at the Republican Jewish Coalition's Annual Leadership Summit in Las Vegas on October 28. In his address to the convention, he said: "A little baby in the oven. These bastards put these babies in the oven and put on the oven. … We found the kid a few hours later."[4]

When the Israeli government and the IDF were pushed for more details on these Holocaustian atrocities, they were forced to sheepishly admit that they could not "confirm that babies were beheaded."[5]

Left-wing Jewish reporter Oren Ziv, working for Israeli news outlet *+972 Magazine*, reported that the story was without foundation, saying that, even after extensively touring the scene, "we didn't see any evidence of this, and the army spokesperson or commanders also didn't mention any such incidents. … Soldiers I spoke with in Kfar Aza yesterday didn't mention 'beheaded babies'."[6]

Similarly, the "baby in the oven" story was thoroughly investigated by several journalists and found to be completely untrue and without any foundation in fact.[7]

Hamas militia members rejoice on top off an Israeli tank captured on October 7. What they accomplished with motorcycles, makeshift "whirligigs" and zero heavy weapons was a testament to their determination and ingenuity.

HAMAS VIOLENCE WAS REAL

These gross exaggerations do not mean that Hamas fighters did not gun down civilians and young Israelis.

Video filmed by uniformed Hamas gunmen makes it clear they intentionally shot many Israelis with Kalashnikov rifles on October 7. But, like Holocaust propaganda, they have to be viewed in context to the prior events.

Every Palestinian in Gaza has firsthand seen and suffered from Zionist expulsion policies, has had relatives killed in indiscriminate Israeli bombings, ground invasions, and air strikes. The poison well of hatred that erupted on October 7 was first dug by the Zionists. It is little wonder that, when presented with the opportunity, the Hamas fighters gave back to the Israelis a small sample of the cruelty to which the Palestinians have been subjected to for the last 80 years.

The Zionist propaganda machine did not stop with "beheaded babies" and "babies in ovens," however. Next came the claims of mass rapes and, finally, images of bombed buildings and cars, both of which centered around the Nova rave party.

"MASS RAPES" PROPAGANDA EMERGES

The "mass rapes" story started with a widely publicized claim by Israeli rescue worker Chaim Otmazgin, who claimed that he had seen the body of a teenager who had been shot dead with her pants pulled down below her waist in the Kibbutz Be'eri.

Otmazgin, a volunteer with the Israeli search and rescue organization ZAKA, alerted journalists to what he had seen, and his account of "rape" then spread like wildfire in the controlled media. It was also repeated every time an image of a partially clothed Israeli woman—dead or alive—appeared in the media in connection with October 7.

Soon, the whole world had been informed that Hamas had committed mass gang rapes of Jews during the attack. This story remains one of the Zionist mainstays of October 7.

The trouble was, Otmazgin's story was untrue. Nearly three months later, ZAKA admitted that his "interpretation" of the scene was wrong. After cross-checking with military contacts, ZAKA found that a group of soldiers had dragged the girl's body across the

room to make sure it wasn't booby-trapped by Hamas. During the procedure, her pants had come down.[8]

Although Otmazgin later admitted that he was "wrong," his retraction was largely ignored by the controlled media that, to this day, continue to make the mass rapes claim on behalf of the Zionists.

A United Nations team was then sent in to investigate the claims.

The report said there was:

> … credible circumstantial information which may be indicative of some forms of sexual violence. … [This] included photos and videos showing a minimum of 20 corpses with clothes that had been torn, revealing private body parts, and 10 bodies with indications of bound wrists and or tied legs. No digital materials showed sexual violence in real time.[9]

The media coverage of this photographic evidence ignored the reality that the state of undress of many of the alleged "rape victims" was in fact a reflection of the Nova "rave party" activities before the Hamas raid started.

As numerous pre-raid photographs of the Nova rave party showed, a large number of female attendees had already divested themselves of much of their clothing and, no doubt, given the drug- and alcohol-fueled nature of the event, had been engaging in sexual activity.

Orit Sulitzeanu, the executive director of "The Association of Rape Crisis Centers in Israel," was quoted by PBS News as admitting that her organization had "spent months gathering evidence of sexual violence," sifting through many accounts emerging from the chaotic early days just after the attack. "Some of those stories that turned out not to be true were not lies," she said. They were, she said, "mistakes."[10]

Finally, there have been zero actual cases of rape lodged to date. There are no actual witnesses, or victims who have come forward. The Zionist propaganda machine has, in true Holocaustian fashion, simply claimed that all the victims had been killed and "charred beyond recognition" (a fact which would make any evidence of sexual assault impossible to find or prove) or had been "buried quickly within 24 hours" as Jewish custom dictates.[11]

Thus, just like the "special commandos" of the alleged "Nazi gas chambers," there are no actual witnesses or survivors, merely vague allegations that are expected to be taken on face value alone.

In summary, then, there is no actual evidence of these "mass rapes" or "sexual assaults."

IDF DESTROYED CARS AND BUILDINGS

The claim that the Hamas fighters bombed numerous buildings and destroyed hundreds of vehicles at the Nova rave has also been definitively debunked.

Firstly, the weaponry that the Hamas militants carried with them on their raid could never have inflicted the sort of mass damage that was claimed.

One of the most gruesome photographs released by Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, for example, was of two charred corpses inside a bombed vehicle. The two corpses were, the Zionists said, killed by Hamas as the victims were driving past.

However, the damage to the vehicle, and the roof in particular, could only have been caused by a powerful missile, typical of those carried by Israeli attack helicopters, and probably a Hellfire missile, not the weapons Hamas members were armed with that day.

This "mistake" on the part of the Zionists provides the answer to the final part of the propaganda lies about October 7: that of the burned vehicles and bombed houses.

ISRAELI MEDIA ADMITS IDF KILLED JEWS

As is now well-known, the Israeli Hannibal Directive is a doctrine whereby the IDF is authorized to knowingly engage a target area even if Jews are present in the danger zone. It is named after the famous Carthaginian general who took poison rather than be captured by the Romans.

The first Israeli news source to admit that the IDF had been responsible for firing upon Jews *and* Hamas militants at the same time was the

Israeli soldiers inspect the burned hulks of cars of attendees of the Nova music festival near Israel's border with the open-air prison known as Gaza. Rather than allow Hamas resistance fighters to escape back home with prisoners, the Israeli military attacked and destroyed all moving vehicles in the area, whether their own people were inside or not.

Keshet 12 TV news service. An interview broadcast on that station shows two Israeli soldiers freely admitting that they had been ordered to shoot into a place where there were Jews as well as Hamas members.

One of the soldiers, a female, then added that she had refused to "shoot into a Jewish community," but that she was unable to stop the others.

Israeli newspapers—in Hebrew—are full of reports of damage being inflicted upon Jewish buildings and vehicles by the IDF. Most of these reports remain untranslated and unreported by the non-Hebrew-language media and are, thus, withheld from common knowledge outside of Israel.

There has to date been only one notable exception to this deliberate censorship policy: Australia's ABC News dared to buck the trend of covering up the truth in September 2024.

In an article quoting directly from the Hebrew-language *Haaretz* newspaper, ABC News said that "Israeli forces [are] accused of killing their own citizens under the 'Hannibal Directive' during October 7 chaos."[12]

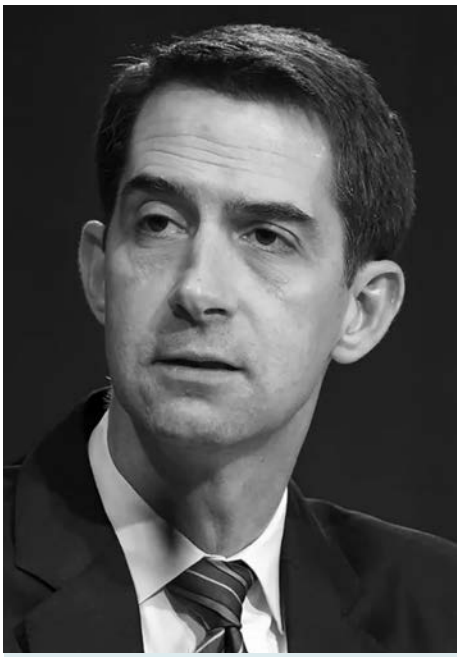
ABC News said that Israeli newspaper *Haaretz* had confirmed "what many Israelis have feared since the Hamas attacks on October 7 in southern Israel. Israeli forces have killed their own citizens."[13]

The report continued by saying that, in July 2024, *Haaretz* had revealed that the commanders in the IDF gave the order to fire on troops that had been captured by Hamas at three separate locations.

One former Israeli officer, air force Col. Nof Erez, told *Haaretz* that the "Hannibal Directive" was not specifically ordered but was "apparently applied" by responding aircrews.[14]

Col. Erez said:

> Panicked, operating without their normal command structure and unable to coordinate with ground forces, they fired on vehicles returning to Gaza, knowing they were likely carrying hostages. This was a "mass Hannibal." It was tons and tons of openings in the fence, and thousands of people in every type of vehicle, some with hostages and some without.[15]



Ultra-Zionist Sen. Tom Cotton (R-Ark.) has introduced legislation in Congress that aims to ban the U.S. federal government from using the term "West Bank," and instead use "Judea" and "Samaria," terminology much preferred by Israel.

In addition, Israeli air force pilots described to the *Yedioth Ahronot* (Y-Net) newspaper the firing of "tremendous" amounts of ammunition on October 7 at people attempting to cross the border between Gaza and Israel.

Reporter Yoav Zeitoun said:

> Twenty-eight fighter helicopters shot over the course of the day all of the ammunition in their bellies, in renewed runs to re-arm. We are talking about hundreds of 30-millimeter cannon mortars and Hellfire missiles. …[16]
>
> The frequency of fire at the thousands of terrorists was enormous at the start, and only at a certain point did the pilots begin to slow their attacks and carefully choose the targets.[17]

The ABC report also translated an article written by Y-Net investigative journalist Ronen Bergman who said:

> [The] IDF instructed all its fighting units in practice to follow the "Hannibal Directive," although without clearly mentioning this explicit name. … The instruction is to stop "at all costs" any attempt by Hamas terrorists to return to Gaza.[18]

Bergman's investigation found that at least 70 vehicles were destroyed by Israeli aircraft and tanks to prevent them being driven into Gaza, killing everyone inside, Israelis and Hamas fighters alike:

> It is not clear at this point how many of the abductees were killed due to the activation of this [Hannibal] order on October 7.[19]

In one case, as reported by the Hebrew-language media, Israeli civilians were killed when an IDF tank was ordered to fire upon a house in the Kibbutz Be'eri after "a prolonged firefight with around 40 Hamas gunmen who had been holding 15 hostages inside and outside."

In total, at least 101 Jews were killed in that kibbutz alone at the end of the fighting.[20] Note that inhabitants of Israeli kibbutzes in areas set up near the border with Gaza are in actuality heavily armed militant settlers. When Hamas fighters neared the kibbutzes or fired upon them, Jewish settlers responded in self-defense with weapons fire of their own.

Finally, many Jewish survivors reported in interviews that their fellow Jews had in fact been killed by the IDF. One notable example was one Yasmin Porat, who was living at the Kibbutz Kabri on the day of the attack. When interviewed on the Kan Israeli Public Broadcasting Corporation's *This Morning* show, hosted by veteran Israeli journalist Aryeh Golan, Porat repeatedly said that Jews had been killed by the IDF in the "crossfire":[21]

> **Yasmin Porat:** And then they hear me and stop firing. I see on the lawn, in the garden of the people from the kibbutz. There are five or six hostages lying on the ground outside, just like sheep to the slaughter, between the shooting of our [fighters] and the terrorists.
>
> **Aryeh Golan:** The terrorists

shot them?

Porat: No, they were killed by the crossfire. Understand there was very, very heavy crossfire.

Golan: So our forces may have shot them?

Porat: Undoubtedly.

Golan: When they tried to eliminate the abductors, Hamas?

Porat: They eliminated everyone, including the hostages. Because there was very, very heavy crossfire. I was freed at approximately 5:30. The fighting apparently ended at 8:30. After insane crossfire, two tank shells were shot into the house. It's a small kibbutz house, nothing big. You saw it on the news.

Golan: Yes.

Porat: Not a large place. And at that moment everyone was killed. There was quiet, except for one survivor that came out of the garden, Hadas.

Golan: How were they all killed?

Porat: From the crossfire.

Golan: Crossfire, so it could also be from our forces?

Porat: Undoubtedly."[22]

[In the case of such firefights, it is thus easy to understand why some bodies inside the dwellings would be charred or burned should the Hamas fighters have fired rocket-propelled grenades into the structures from whence weapons fire was emanating or Israeli tank shells exploded inside a dwelling.—Ed.]

YET ANOTHER FAKE ATROCITY STORY

From all this evidence, it is clear that the events of October 7, 2023, transpired very differently from the story that was put out by the Zionists, and which was parroted by the pro-Israel controlled media, foreign leaders, U.S. politicians and even the American president himself.

The parallels with the original "Holocaust" stories are also explicit, even down to the tactics employed. Once again, the impartial observer is left to consider the motivations and psychology of the people making up these stories.

In the case of the Holocaust, the main motivations have been to entrench the Jewish lobby's power in Western nations, and thereby to support the state of Israel.

In the case of the October 7 attack, the main motivation has been to use it as a reason to finally eradicate the residents of the Gaza Strip once and for all, and move on to the final annexation of the West Bank and the final expulsion of the Palestinians from their ancestral homeland.

Only time will tell if this final objective is reached. In the interim, those who can see these events for what they are should do whatever they can to bring the facts to the public's attention, before this too becomes another myth which is illegal in more than a dozen nations to question. ❖

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres warned reporters that the situation in Gaza was turning into a "graveyard for children." That warning came in November 2023, just a month after the Israeli bombing campaign began. In the year since, Israel has killed an estimated 50,000 inhabitants of Gaza, and some say the number of dead could be 200,000.

ENDNOTES:

1. "Beheaded Babies and Women Found in Kfar Aza," i24News, October 8, 2023.
2. Ibid.
3. "Israeli Official Says Government Cannot Confirm Babies Were Beheaded in Hamas Attack," CNN, October 12, 2023.
4. Ibid.
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6. @OrenZiv_ Journalist and photographer, X, October 11, 2023.
7. "Media Consensus Reveals No Evidence of Israeli Baby Burned in Oven by Hamas," *Soch Fact Check*, May 2, 2024.
8. "How Two Debunked Accounts of Sexual Violence on October 7 Fueled a Global Dispute Over Israel-Hamas War," PBS News, May 22, 2024.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. "Israeli Forces Accused of Killing Their Own Citizens Under the 'Hannibal Directive' During October 7 Chaos," ABC News, September 6, 2024.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
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18. Ibid.
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20. Ibid.
21. "This Morning, with Aryeh Golan," Kan Israeli Public Broadcasting Corporation, October 15, 2023.
22. Ibid.

Peter Winter is the penname of a scholar at a prestigious academic institution who, in outrage at the continued lies perpetrated about World War II by the establishment, authored the work *The Six Million: Fact or Fiction*. The book (softcover, 8.5 x 11, 125 pages, #604, $25) is available from TBR.

Get this shocking investigative report for a $20 contribution to The Barnes Review magazine!

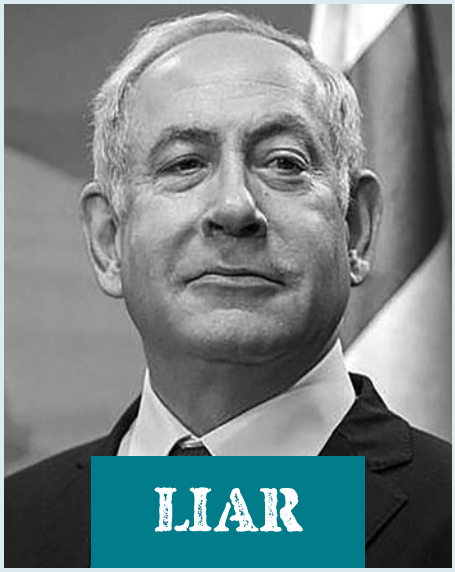
OPERATION HANNIBAL

You'll help TBR survive and we'll give you the whole, unadulterated truth about what happened Oct. 7, 2023

On October 7, 2023, Hamas militias broke through the massive prison wall surrounding the Gaza Strip (that 140-square mile outdoor prison camp that is actually part of historic Palestine), and attacked Israel. According to initial reports, these fighters then proceeded to slaughter innocent Israeli civilians, gang-raping and then killing scores of Israeli women, even going so far as to behead little Jewish babies, several of whom were alleged to have been cooked alive in ovens.

We were told that these heavily armed fighters killed everything in their path, wantonly murdering all Israelis they came across. Western news outlets and the U.S. president added credence to these claims by repeating them often.

This propaganda tale had dire consequences for the people of the Holy Land. The "surprise" attacks were used by Israel to launch one of the most deadly military operations carried out in recent memory. Israel claimed that 2,000 or so Israelis were massacred on October 7. This was then used to justify the genocide of the inhabitants of what was left of the Gaza open-air "concentration camp." Israeli PM Benjamin Netanyahu ordered attacks from land and air, and, in one year, killed an estimated 50,000 people, most of them women, children and the elderly.



Surely, "our" leaders and the Western news media knew the truth. They have satellites and drones and reporters galore to uncover the truth.

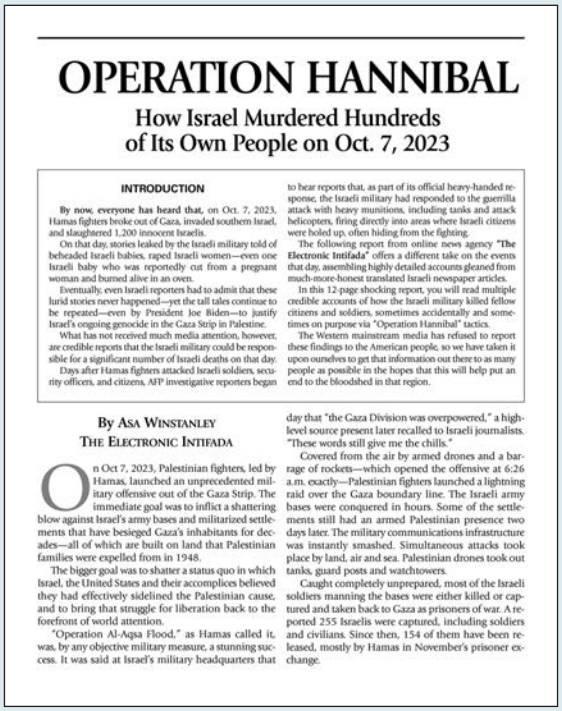
But truth is in very short supply for Western political leaders and the legacy news media. Sadly, none but a few courageous reporters in the left-wing news media, allegedly nominally "pro-Palestinian," had the guts or the interest in investigating these claims for fear of being labeled anti-Semites—a death knell for anyone who wants to make his living in the Zionist-dominated global media apparatus. Thus, even these organizations stayed silent, for the most part.

This brings us to Asa Winstanley, a fearless journalist living in London and writing for a group called *The Electronic Intifada*. His report on the Hamas attacks obliterates the carefully crafted Israeli propaganda. This is not to say that hundreds of Israelis did not die during the attacks, but that possibly a majority of what we initially heard about the assault was not true.

In response, on October 17, 2024, British police raided Winstanley's home and seized all of his electronic devices. Winstanley's crime, in the eyes of Israeli and Western authorities,

was a report he assembled, using data taken mostly from prominent Hebrew-language newspapers (including *The Times of Israel* and *Haaretz*) that exposed a dirty little Israeli secret known as Operation Hannibal.

Operation Hannibal is the code name given to Israel's shocking strategy to kill its own citizens and soldiers should they be captured so they cannot be held for ransom or used as bargaining chips in future negotiations between Israel and its foes. This information is so appalling, many normal humans cannot believe it. But here it is, in black and white, based almost entirely on



OPERATION HANNIBAL

How Israel Murdered Hundreds of Its Own People on Oct. 7, 2023

INTRODUCTION

By now, everyone has heard that, on Oct. 7, 2023, Hamas fighters broke out of Gaza, invaded southern Israel, and slaughtered 1,200 innocent Israelis.

On that day, stories leaked by the Israeli military told of beheaded Israeli babies, raped Israeli women—even one Israeli baby who was reportedly cut from a pregnant woman and burned alive in an oven.

Eventually, even Israeli reporters had to admit that these lurid stories never happened—yet the tall tales continue to be repeated—even by President Joe Biden—to justify Israel's ongoing genocide in the Gaza Strip in Palestine.

What has not received much media attention, however, are credible reports that the Israeli military could be responsible for a significant number of Israeli deaths on that day.

Days after Hamas fighters attacked Israeli soldiers, security officers, and citizens, AFP investigative reporters began to hear reports that, as part of its official heavy-handed response, the Israeli military had responded to the guerrilla attack with heavy munitions, including tanks and attack helicopters, firing directly into areas where Israeli citizens were holed up, often hiding from the fighting.

The following report from online news agency **"The Electronic Intifada"** offers a different take on the events that day, assembling highly detailed accounts gleaned from much-more-honest translated Israeli newspaper articles.

In this 12-page shocking report, you will read multiple credible accounts of how the Israeli military killed fellow citizens and soldiers, sometimes accidentally and sometimes on purpose via "Operation Hannibal" tactics.

The Western mainstream media has refused to report these findings to the American people, so we have taken it upon ourselves to get that information out there to as many people as possible in the hopes that this will help put an end to the bloodshed in that region.

By Asa Winstanley
The Electronic Intifada

On Oct 7, 2023, Palestinian fighters, led by Hamas, launched an unprecedented military offensive out of the Gaza Strip. The immediate goal was to inflict a shattering blow against Israel's army bases and militarized settlements that have besieged Gaza's inhabitants for decades—all of which are built on land that Palestinian families were expelled from in 1948.

The bigger goal was to shatter a status quo in which Israel, the United States and their accomplices believed they had effectively sidelined the Palestinian cause, and to bring that struggle for liberation back to the forefront of world attention.

"Operation Al-Aqsa Flood," as Hamas called it, was, by any objective military measure, a stunning success. It was said at Israel's military headquarters that day that "the Gaza Division was overpowered," a high-level source present later recalled to Israeli journalists. "These words still give me the chills."

Covered from the air by armed drones and a barrage of rockets—which opened the offensive at 6:26 a.m. exactly—Palestinian fighters launched a lightning raid over the Gaza boundary line. The Israeli army bases were conquered in hours. Some of the settlements still had an armed Palestinian presence two days later. The military communications infrastructure was instantly smashed. Simultaneous attacks took place by land, air and sea. Palestinian drones took out tanks, guard posts and watchtowers.

Caught completely unprepared, most of the Israeli soldiers manning the bases were either killed or captured and taken back to Gaza as prisoners of war. A reported 255 Israelis were captured, including soldiers and civilians. Since then, 154 of them have been released, mostly by Hamas in November's prisoner exchange.

surprisingly honest reporting found in Israel's own Hebrew-language news outlets.

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If you are interested in receiving a copy of this 12-page report titled "Operation Hannibal: How Israel Killed Hundreds of Its Own People on Oct. 7, 2023," you can get it for a $20 donation to TBR.

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OPERATION HANNIBAL

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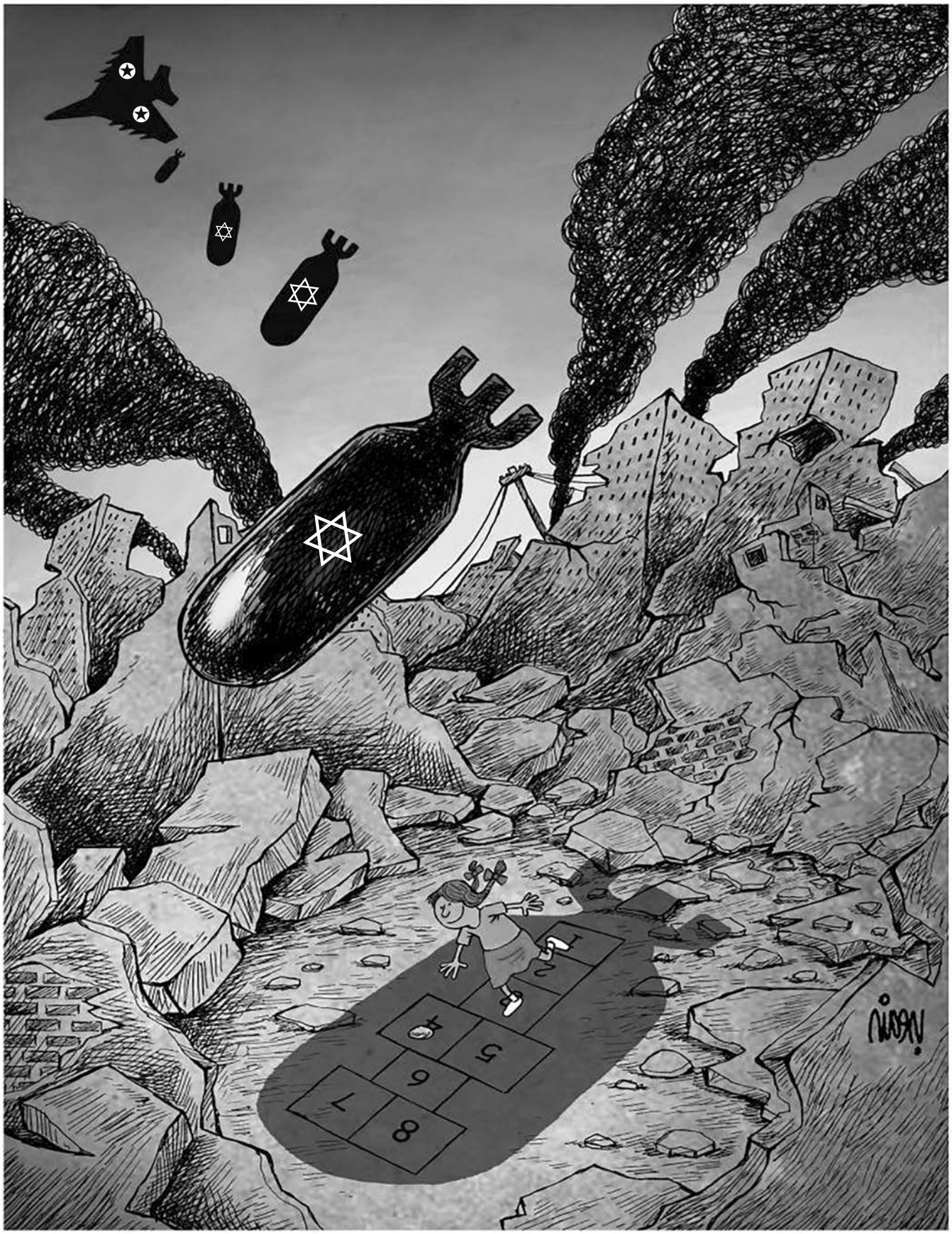
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A $4.5 Trillion War Machine in Support of Genocidal Israel

By James Van Deventer

The United States of America has spent an incredible $4.5 trillion, has lost more than 8,000 soldiers killed and 53,000 seriously wounded in a devastating series of 14 wars in the Middle East since 1948—all in support or on behalf of the state of Israel.

In addition, since its founding, Israel has received approximately $310 billion (inflation-adjusted) in total economic and military aid from the United States, making it the largest cumulative recipient of U.S. "foreign aid."[1]

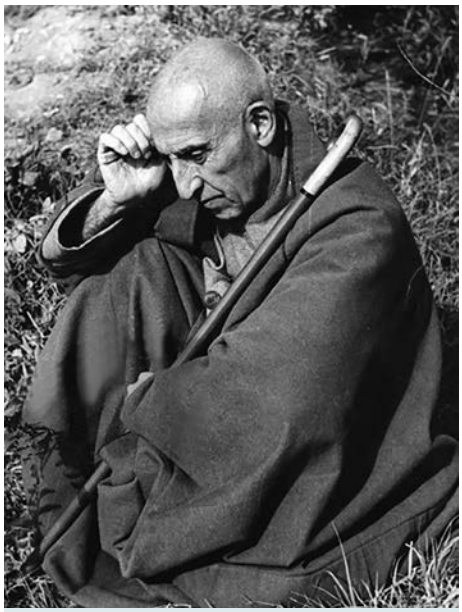
These statistics are a testimony to the power of the Jewish lobby over the U.S. government—and also of how long their ability to direct American foreign and domestic policy has existed.

WAR 1: THE ARAB-ISRAELI WAR, 1948

On May 14, 1948, just 11 minutes after David Ben-Gurion declared the establishment of the State of Israel, the United States, under President Harry S. Truman, became the first country to officially recognize Israel.

The United States was also instrumental in the UN Partition Plan for Palestine (Resolution 181), adopted on November 29, 1947. This plan recommended the partition of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states and was a precursor to Israel's declaration of independence.

The United States imposed an arms embargo on the region, restricting the sale of weapons to both Jews and Arabs. Despite the embargo, the nascent Israeli forces acquired arms indirectly from Czechoslovakia, including rifles, machine guns, and Messerschmitt fighter planes, with tacit U.S. acknowledgment of this arrangement.



Prime Minister Mossadeq under house arrest in Ahmadabad in 1965. He died there in 1967. In October 2023, the CIA finally acknowledged its role in the dirty-tricks operation to oust him and destroy his reputation.

In addition, the U.S. government deliberately turned a blind eye to the large number of American Jewish organizations that helped fund these arms purchases and facilitated the smuggling of weapons to Israel. These actions, illegal under the Neutrality Act (1794, as amended), went unprosecuted, as did the equally illegal participation by American Jews in the 1948 war as volunteers in the Mahal (foreign volunteers fighting for Israel).

The United Jewish Appeal (UJA) raised millions of dollars in America, much of which went to Israel for military purposes, also in open contravention of the law, and with the tacit approval of the U.S. government.

Since then, the Jewish lobby's control over U.S. foreign policy has only strengthened. The U.S. has utilized its veto power in the UN Security Council to block resolutions perceived as unfavorable to Israel. Since 1972, the U.S. has vetoed at least 53 UN Security Council resolutions critical of Israel. Notably, on November 20, 2024, the U.S. vetoed a resolution demanding an immediate ceasefire in Gaza.

WAR 2: THE IRANIAN COUP D'ÉTAT, 1953

By 1953, the nation of Iran had democratically elected a nationalist leader, Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq. His government, while not seeking direct conflict with Israel, made its support of the Palestinians clear, and provided aid in various formats to the people that Israel had displaced from Palestine.

This immediately made Mossadeq a target: The CIA, along with British intelligence, orchestrated a coup codenamed Operation Ajax to overthrow him, and to reinstate Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. (The British primarily became involved because Mossadeq

had nationalized the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, now better known as British Petroleum, or BP).

As later revealed in CIA documents[2] which were declassified in 2013, the coup was orchestrated by CIA chief Kermit Roosevelt Jr. (the grandson of Theodore Roosevelt) and Britain's MI6. According to the CIA papers, the cost of this exercise was approximately $1 million.

The tactics used included funding a disinformation campaign, spreading rumors to discredit Mossadeq as weak, corrupt, and pro-Communist; the bribing of key Iranian officials, military officers, and politicians to support the coup; and the funding of protests and staged violent demonstrations to create chaos, portraying Mossadeq as unable to maintain order.

Finally, a coup in August 1953 saw military forces arrest Mossadeq, who was then placed under house arrest until his death in 1967.

The Shah returned to power with U.S. and UK backing, becoming an autocratic ruler heavily reliant on Western support. The Shah then immediately established discreet military, economic, and intelligence ties with Israel, completely negating any threat to the Jewish state.

However, the Shah's extremely oppressive regime, supported by U.S. arms and intelligence, fueled anti-American sentiment. This resentment ultimately culminated in the 1979 Iranian Revolution.

WAR 3: THE LEBANON CRISIS, 1958

In 1958, the government of Lebanon was under the control of a Maronite Christian, President Camille Chamoun. His pro-Western orientation and his firm opposition to Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's pan-Arabism and the formation of the United Arab Republic (UAR) between Egypt and Syria in 1958 resulted in Lebanon establishing covert links with Israel, with the latter nation providing intelligence and logistical support, facilitated through the United States.

News of these links inevitably became public, and Chamoun instantly became highly unpopular with the Muslim population, which made up 60% of Lebanon in 1958. When Chamoun sought a second term in office, unrest erupted.

In order to prop up the Chamoun government, President Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered the deployment of 14,000 U.S. troops to Lebanon.

The crisis de-escalated with the election of compromise candidate Gen. Fuad Chehab as Lebanon's president, followed by a peaceful transfer of power. The U.S. intervention successfully prevented the collapse of the pro-Western Lebanese government, and maintained the neutral Lebanese policy toward Israel.

American deaths resulting from the treacherous attack by Israel on the *Liberty* totaled 34 men.

The cost of the undertaking, officially known as Operation Blue Bat, was estimated by the Department of Defense to have been $225 million. This venture also saw the first American death in combat in the Middle East, and the first three wounded.

WAR 4: THE SIX-DAY WAR, 1967

The Six-Day War of June 1967, fought between Israel and the neighboring Arab states of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan did not see direct U.S. involvement—except for the infamous attack on the USS *Liberty* by Israel.

Nonetheless, America's diplomatic, political, and military support-level involvement in the Six Day War was significant both before, during, and after the conflict, all in support of the Israelis.

The United States provided intelligence to Israel, including satellite imagery and reports on Arab troop movements. This proved to be the most significant factor that allowed Israel to start the war with a surprise attack, as the Jewish state was in possession of a complete and detailed knowledge of Arab military strength, positions, and strategies.

This war also marked the first time that the United States replaced France as Israel's primary supplier of arms. Finally, after Israel's swift victory, the United States used its veto power in the UN Security Council to block several resolutions condemning Israel for instigating the unprovoked war.

American deaths resulting from the treacherous attack by Israel on the *Liberty* in 1967 totaled 34. Another 171 Americans were injured in the attack. Damage was estimated at approximately $10 million. Despite this act of betrayal, U.S. support for Israel grew even stronger, and the incident was completely covered up.

WAR 5: THE YOM KIPPUR WAR, 1973

The Yom Kippur War of October 1973 was fought between a coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria against Israel. In this conflict, the U.S. played a critical role through the provision of intelligence, military support, and diplomacy in support of Israel.

Egypt, under President Anwar Sadat, and Syria, under President Hafez al-Assad, sought to reclaim the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights respectively, both territories lost to Israel in the 1967 war. The U.S. gave advance warnings of the Arab troop mobilizations to Israel but, despite this, the Arab forces initially made significant territorial gains.

Seeing that Israel was on its back foot, the U.S. moved quickly to intervene. Within days, the U.S. launched Operation Nickel Grass, a massive airlift of military supplies to Israel.

The operation delivered an estimated 22,325 tons of military equipment, including tanks, ammunition, and spare parts, all of which ensured that Israel could stave off defeat. The operation cost U.S. taxpayers approximately $2.2 billion.

The resupply operation was critical to Israel's recovery from its initial losses. With U.S. support, Israel was able to launch counteroffensives, crossing the Suez Canal into Egypt and advancing deep into Syrian territory. A ceasefire was eventually forged.

In response to this U.S. support for Israel, Arab members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) imposed an oil embargo on the U.S. and other Western nations in 1973. This embargo caused a global energy crisis, led to sky-high oil prices, and caused severe disruption across Western nations.

Despite this, the U.S. government remained steadfast in its support of Israel—or, rather, it remained steadfastly under the control of the Jewish lobby—and the OPEC boycott was only ended after intense diplomatic efforts by Jewish-American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

His efforts led to the signing of the 1974 Sinai Interim Agreement, which saw Egypt regain control over most of the Sinai Peninsula, and a separate ceasefire agreement between Israel and Syria. The OPEC boycott was then lifted in March 1974.

WAR 6: THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR, 1980–1988

The downfall of the Shah of Iran in the Revolution of 1979 had temporarily weakened that state through the chaos that followed. Seeking to exploit this disorganization, Iraq, under Saddam Hussein, launched an invasion of Iran in 1980, motivated primarily by longstanding territorial disputes, particularly over the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

Saddam, a Sunni Muslim, also feared that the Iranian Revolution would spread and incite the majority Shia Muslim population of Iraq against his government.

The United States was faced with a dilemma: both Iran and Iraq were anti-Israel, and so there was, from the Jewish lobby's point of view, no "good side" to support.

This led to an initial policy of U.S. neutrality in the conflict, a strategy that lasted until 1982, when Iran made significant territorial gains and started advancing into Iraq.

At that stage, fueled by increasingly vocal protests against the U.S. and Israel in Iran, which portrayed those nations as "great" and "little" Satan, respectively, the United States adopted a policy of supporting Iraq, which was more secular, against Iran.

The main motivation for this decision was that the U.S. hoped that Saddam's willingness to be friendly toward the U.S. could be used to change his attitude toward Israel.

As a result, the U.S. began providing Iraq with indirect economic and military assistance, including satellite imagery and tactical information to help target Iranian forces. The U.S. also facilitated the sale and transfer of equipment that could be used for both civilian and military purposes.

This embargo caused a global energy crisis, led to higher oil prices, and caused disruption across the West.

By 1983, Donald Rumsfeld, then a special envoy, visited Baghdad to meet in person with Saddam, signaling improved U.S.-Iraq relations.

The U.S. had also imposed an official arms embargo upon Iran, but Israeli officials, including David Kimche, director-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, made a formal and secret proposal to the Reagan administration.

Kimche's plan was to exploit divisions within the Iranian leadership and improve Israel's regional security by influencing the war between Iran and Iraq. This could be done, he told Reagan administration officials, by secretly selling weapons to Iran.

The U.S. government immediately agreed to the Israeli plan—even though it was in contravention of its own official arms embargo policy against the new Islamic Republic of Iran.

Israel then facilitated the transfer of U.S.-made weapons, including TOW anti-tank missiles and Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, to Iran. In some cases, Israel provided the arms directly from its stockpiles, with the understanding that the U.S. would replenish its inventory at a later stage.

Israeli arms dealers and intelligence officials, including a "terrorism advisor" to two Israeli prime ministers, Amiram Nir, played active roles in negotiations with Iranian representatives. They coordinated logistics, ensuring weapons reached Iranian buyers while maintaining plausible deniability for the United States.

The weapons were then sold to Iran at inflated prices, and the excess funds were diverted to support a "right wing" anti-Sandinista rebel group in Nicaragua, the "Contras"—all in violation of U.S. law.

This secret program, later to become known as the Iran-Contra Affair, was eventually exposed and resulted in the indictment and conviction of several U.S. officials.

While Israel's role was integral, the Jewish state avoided any major backlash as the controlled media instead focused on the players in the Reagan administration, such as Col. Oliver North.

The media also ignored the real meaning of the Iran-Contra Affair, namely, that Israel possessed such influence within the U.S. government that it was able to induce senior ranking officials to break their own laws to support Israeli interests.

The U.S. involvement in the entire Iran-Iraq conflict cost U.S. taxpayers in excess of $5 billion.

WAR 7: THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE IN LEBANON, 1982–1984

By 1982, Lebanon's ongoing internal strife had finally erupted into open warfare between various squabbling groups of Christians, Muslims, Palestinians, and Syrians.

The conflict intensified after the

1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which the Jewish state had launched to expel the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) from southern Lebanon.

The U.S., as usual, immediately intervened to support Israel, and created a "Multinational Force" (MNF), comprised of troops from the United States, France, Italy, and, later, the UK. The MNF was supposedly formed to ensure that all PLO fighters would be "evacuated" from the Lebanese capital of Beirut, following a U.S.-brokered ceasefire.

Initially, 800 U.S. Marines were deployed to Beirut as part of the MNF, but were withdrawn once the PLO fighters had been evacuated to Tunisia, Yemen, Sudan, Jordan, and Syria.

A short period of peace followed, but was abruptly shattered following the assassination of Bashir Gemayel, a key Lebanese Christian leader and president-elect, in September 1982. His death triggered massacres at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, where Christian militias, protected by Israel Defense Forces (IDF) units, murdered hundreds of Muslim Palestinian refugees forced out of Israel.

In response to the massacres, the MNF re-entered Beirut with an expanded mandate to stabilize the city and restore order. As U.S. involvement grew, so did the number of American soldiers—and, simultaneously, so did anti-American hatred.

In April 1983, a truck bomb destroyed the U.S. embassy in Beirut, killing 63 people. In response, the U.S. Navy, positioned offshore, started bombarding those parts of Beirut and other regions of Lebanon where, it was claimed, "anti-American" (actually anti-Israeli) forces were concentrated.

These attacks did not go unanswered and, on October 23, 1983, a suicide bomber drove a truck loaded with explosives into the U.S. Marine barracks at Beirut International Airport, killing 241 American servicemen. A simultaneous attack on the French barracks killed 58 French soldiers.

The devastating blow persuaded President Ronald Reagan to order a complete withdrawal of all American forces in February 1984. Other MNF contingents also departed soon after, leaving Lebanon in a state of turmoil.

In total, the U.S. suffered 266 military deaths and 146 wounded in this abortive operation. It also cost taxpayers in excess of $1.2 billion.

WAR 8: THE GULF WAR, 1990–1991

In the interim, Iraq, under Saddam, had started providing direct material, military and financial support to the Palestinians in their ongoing war of liberation against Israel.

Iraq provided arms, ammunition, and military equipment to Palestinian militant groups such as Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). Palestinian fighters received training in Iraqi military camps, starting after the end of the Iran-Iraq War in 1989.

> Israel's rift with Iraq was due to Saddam's support for the people suffering under Israeli rule in Palestine.

The increase in active support for the Palestinians immediately made Saddam a prime target of Israeli aggression—and, therefore, U.S. aggression.

By August 1990, a major dispute between Iraq and Kuwait over oil production and debt repayment had reached the breaking point. Iraq accused Kuwait of "slant-drilling" across international boundaries to tap into Iraqi oil fields, thereby stealing Iraqi resources, and undermining Iraq's economy.

When the situation was not resolved, Saddam invaded and annexed Kuwait. This was the opportunity that the United States had sought, and a plan was immediately set in motion to attack Iraq.

After easily obtaining international consensus on the matter, the U.S. deployed over half-a-million troops to the Persian Gulf region, alongside forces from 34 other nations.

Operation Desert Storm then began in January 1991, with an extensive aerial bombing campaign, followed up a month later with a land-based invasion of Kuwait. The campaign only lasted a few days, as the Iraqi forces stood no chance against the advanced weaponry deployed by the United States and its allies. Even so, some 294 U.S. personnel were killed in the 100-hour war, which cost the U.S. Treasury $9 billion.

Although, as always, America's intervention took place with the ultimate goal of protecting Israel, it was well understood on all sides that direct Israeli involvement would split the anti-Iraq alliance.

As a result, U.S. and Israeli leaders ensured that Israel remained on the sidelines, even when Iraq launched 39 Scud missiles at Israel in February 1991 in an attempt to provoke an Israeli response.

The Scud attack also, however, led to the U.S. placing Patriot missile batteries and stationing American troops directly in Israel, marking a significant increase in American-Israeli "cooperation."

WAR 9: THE AIR WAR AGAINST IRAQ, 1991–2003

For the next 12 years, the United States maintained an almost constant air war against Iraq, establishing "No-Fly Zones" over large parts of that nation's territory. Along with aircraft from the UK and France, the U.S. Air Force flew almost continual missions over Iraq, bombing anything it deemed hostile.

The U.S. bases in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states used to enforce the no-fly zones sparked tensions with local populations. Most notably, the Saudi Islamist Osama bin Laden and his al Qaeda organization specifically cited the U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia as a key grievance.

The no-fly zones were also not

authorized by the UN, leading to international criticism. France stopped participating in the campaign in 1996 for this very reason.

The cost to the American Treasury for this war came to over $12 billion.

WAR 10: THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN, 2001–2021

On September 11, 2001, Bin Laden's al Qaeda launched a surprise—and devastating—terrorist attack upon America, destroying the World Trade Center in New York and striking the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. with the use of hijacked airliners.[3]

In a later statement, Bin Laden specifically stated why the attacks took place:

> The American people have chosen, consented to, and affirmed their support for the Israeli oppression of the Palestinians, the occupation and usurpation of their land, and its continuous killing, torture, punishment and expulsion of the Palestinians. …
>
> The American people are the ones who pay the taxes which fund the planes that bomb us in Afghanistan, the tanks that strike and destroy our homes in Palestine. …
>
> These tax dollars are given to Israel for it to continue to attack us and penetrate our lands. … The Jews have taken control of your economy, through which they have then taken control of your media, and now control all aspects of your life making you their servants and achieving their aims at your expense."[4]

Bin Laden therefore made it very clear: Al Qaeda attacked America because it was serving Jewish interests in the Middle East, and had allowed Jews to "take control of the media" and "all aspects" of American life.

Bin Laden was living in Afghanistan in 2001, under the protection of the Taliban, when the September 11 attacks took place. The United States then demanded that the Taliban hand him over and dismantle al Qaeda's operations in Afghanistan.

The Taliban refused, and, in October 2001, the U.S. launched "Operation Enduring Freedom"—the invasion of the vast nation of Afghanistan as part of America's "war on terror."

Kabul, the Afghan capital, fell within weeks, and an "Interim Afghan Government" was installed by the U.S. to try and win over the Afghan population. Billions of U.S. tax dollars were spent on reconstruction, infrastructure, and governance reforms.

The Taliban, however, had simply retreated from the cities, and, in much the same way that they had fought the Soviet Union in the 1980s, launched an insurgency war against the American and Allied occupiers.

By 2009, all efforts to quell the insurgency had failed. In that year, President Barack Obama authorized a "surge" of 30,000 additional troops, bringing U.S. forces in Afghanistan to a peak of 100,000 in 2011.

"The Jews have taken control of your economy, through which they have then taken control of your media."

All these efforts ultimately came to nothing. By 2020, the U.S. had been forced to sign a peace agreement with the Taliban, which was followed by the chaotic withdrawal of American forces the next year. The Taliban then returned in triumph to Kabul and achieved complete victory.

Over 2,400 U.S. troops had been killed, and more than 20,000 seriously wounded in the 20-year war. In addition, the total cost of this failed conflict came to an astronomical $2.3 trillion.

WAR 11: THE IRAQ WAR, 2003–2011

In the interim, Saddam Hussein had stepped up his support for the Palestinians. When the Second Intifada, or young Palestinian uprising, had started in 2000, Saddam had responded by giving $25,000 in cash to the family of each Palestinian killed by Israeli forces.

This reward system caused a dramatic upsurge in attacks on Israel, as young Palestinians were encouraged to participate in the war, safe in the knowledge that, if they were killed, their families would become, by Palestinian standards, extremely wealthy. This was the major reason for the dramatic upsurge in suicide bombings within Israel at the time.

This tactic gained widespread attention and condemnation from the U.S. and Israel, and marked Saddam for final elimination.

A staggering raft of lies was then developed by Israel and its proxies in the British and U.S. governments to falsely link Saddam to al Qaeda.

The British government produced a "dossier" of Iraq's supposed crimes in February 2003, which contained a complete catalogue of Iraqi "weapons of mass destruction" (WMDs).

This dossier was later shown to have been a complete fabrication, mostly made up of decade-old lies which had literally been cut and pasted off the internet.

U.S . Secretary of State Colin Powell used material from this fake dossier during his infamous February 2003 presentation to the UN Security Council, along with equally fabricated "intelligence," including photographs of old Iraqi trucks which he claimed before the UN were "mobile chemical weapons laboratories."

President George W. Bush in person announced that Iraq had tried to buy "uranium from Africa" with the intention of making a nuclear weapon. The documents he quoted from were all later shown to be crude fakes of Israeli origin.

Based on these lies, and without UN permission, the U.S. and its allies launched what they called Operation Iraqi Freedom in March 2003.

This campaign saw Iraq physically invaded and destroyed, with Saddam eventually being captured and executed after being handed over to tribal enemies.

Needless to say, no WMDs were ever found in Iraq. The entire war had been based on lies, and its true motivation—that of destroying an enemy of Israel—was swept under the carpet. It was no coincidence that the Palestinian suicide bombing campaign in Israel completely halted after the invasion of Iraq.

Iraq collapsed in anarchy, with disaffected Sunnis, former government loyalists, and Islamist groups, including al Qaeda in Iraq (AQI), launching an extended insurgency war against the American-led forces and their puppet Iraqi government. The latter organization, being under the control of the U.S. military, was, of course, neutral toward Israel.

By 2006, U.S. casualties had exceeded 2,500 deaths, with no clear path to stability. "Dubya" Bush announced a surge of 30,000 additional troops in that year, also to no avail.

The U.S. officially ended combat operations in August 2010, and finally withdrew in 2011, leaving Iraq effectively in ruins and having killed about 1 million Iraqis in the process.

Over 4,500 U.S. service members were killed in the war, and more than 32,000 were wounded. The U.S. spent an estimated $2 trillion on the war and its aftermath—all just to destroy Saddam's government because it had funded Palestinian resistance to the state of Israel.

Furthermore, the power vacuum left by Saddam's fall and the marginalization of Sunnis in Iraq contributed directly to the rise of the Islamic State (ISIS) in 2014.

WAR 12: THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR, 2011–PRESENT

With Iraq destroyed, the next most powerful enemy on the U.S.-Israeli hit list was Syria.

That nation, under the leadership of Bashar al-Assad and his father, had maintained a long-standing policy of opposition to Israeli aggression, and support for the Palestinians.

In particular, Syria's al-Assad was known for his close links to Gaza's Hamas and Lebanon's Hezbollah—an alliance that put Syria firmly into the international Jewish lobby's crosshairs.

In March 2011, protests erupted in Syria as part of the "Arab Spring." This "democracy movement" in the Arab world turned out to have been fed and sustained by, among others, two Bush-administration-funded "pro-democracy" groups, the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and the Freedom Agenda.

These programs, obviously intended to destabilize Arab states, succeeded for a while in disrupting many of the target nations. Victims included the longtime enemy of Israel, Libya's Muammar Qaddafi, among others.

In Syria, the "protests" quickly and mysteriously developed into a full-blown civil war, as the "protesters" acquired copious amounts of weapons seemingly out of nowhere.

By 2013, the U.S. had directly intervened in the conflict, providing weapons to the Syrian "rebels" through covert programs like the CIA's Timber Sycamore initiative. Large numbers of these weapons went straight to ISIS in eastern Syria.

Next, a series of fake allegations surfaced claiming that Syria had used chemical weapons against civilians—directly echoing the fake WMD allegations made against Saddam.

The al-Assad government denied all the allegations, and allowed international inspectors inside the country to review the claims. No evidence was ever found to back them up.

In an attempt to halt the lies, the Syrian government, which had always acknowledged that it possessed chemical weapons but had never used them, then voluntarily agreed to dismantle all such facilities under a U.S.-Russia brokered agreement. Despite this, the claims of "chemical attacks" persisted.

As a result of the war, Syria's ability to confront Israel directly was considerably weakened, and the government's main focus switched to fighting internal enemies and the organization ISIS, which had emerged from the American destruction of Iraq.

Syria was able to call on its allies, Iran and Hezbollah in Lebanon, to help fight the ISIS threat, and large numbers of soldiers from both Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and Hezbollah played an important role in the ultimate defeat of ISIS.

However, the presence of these latter two groups in Syria provided Israel with an excuse to start a protracted bombing campaign against that nation. In reality, the Israeli bombing—conducted with U.S. supplied aircraft and weaponry—was indiscriminate and clearly designed to weaken the Syrian state.

The United States then committed ground troops to the war in Syria in support of the "rebels" who had been formed into the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF). At its peak, the U.S. had about 2,000 troops in Syria, primarily in northeastern areas controlled by the SDF.

With the aid of Hezbollah, the IRGC, and, eventually, Russia, the Syrian government was able to defeat all the major Islamist groups by 2019. However, late in 2024, the Islamist "rebels" regrouped and, mysteriously armed with American weapons, took advantage of Hezbollah's withdrawal to fight the Israeli invasion of Lebanon to relaunch an invasion of central Syria. This offensive was successful and led to the fall of the al-Assad government on December 8, 2024.

For its part, Israel has conducted hundreds of airstrikes in Syria and provided direct support to Syrian "rebels" operating near the Israeli-Syrian border. Israeli hospitals have also provided free treatment to wounded "rebels," and Israeli special forces have regularly undertaken covert operations inside Syria.

U.S. involvement in the Syrian "civil war" has to date cost the U.S. Treasury some $54 billion.

WAR 13: THE YEMEN CIVIL WAR, 2015–PRESENT

The southernmost state on the Saudi Arabian Peninsula, Yemen, was shaken in 2012 by "Arab Spring" protests against President Ali Abdullah Saleh. He resigned rather than battle on. His successor, Abdrabbuh Mansur

Hadi, also found it impossible to keep a hold on the reins of power.

A Shia Muslim tribe in the north, the Houthis, took advantage of the power vacuum to seize control of northern Yemen, including the capital, Sanaa, in 2014.

In March 2015, a Saudi-led coalition intervened militarily to restore Hadi's government. The war then became a proxy conflict between Sunni Saudi Arabia and Shiite Iran, two longtime foes in the Muslim world.

The involvement of Iran in this conflict was the signal for U.S. intervention, acting, as always, on behalf of Israel to "contain Iranian expansion." The United States has provided billions of dollars in arms to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), including advanced fighter jets, precision-guided munitions, and air defense systems, all of which have been used in the war against Yemen.

U.S. personnel also provide logistical and intelligence support for Saudi-led airstrikes, including targeting assistance and aerial refueling missions—despite those bombings being indiscriminate and causing significant civilian casualties.

In addition, starting with the Obama administration, hundreds of U.S. cruise missile strikes have been launched against targets in Yemen, often inflicting devastating civilian casualties and inciting the local population further against America and the West, in general. This is the primary reason why the Houthis opened a front against Israel and Western shipping in the Gulf after the events of October 7, 2023, and the subsequent attempted final eradication of the people of western Palestine which began thereafter.

So far, U.S. involvement in Yemen has cost the U.S. Treasury some $5 billion in direct intervention and "aid." The Houthis remain undefeated.

WAR 14: MILITARY AID TO ISRAEL AFTER OCTOBER 7, 2023

Since the Hamas attack on Israel of October 7, 2023, the U.S. has significantly increased military aid to the Jewish state. Weapons supplied and paid for by U.S. taxpayers have included at least 5,000 unguided Mk82 bombs, 5,400 Mk84 bombs, 1,000 small-diameter GBU-39 bombs, 57,000 rounds of 155mm artillery shells, tens of thousands of smaller-caliber rounds, and in excess of 14,000 tank shells.[5]

All of these weapons have been used to smash and bomb Gaza to smithereens, and kill over 50,000 Palestinians, including thousands of children. Over 104,000 Gazans have been seriously injured.

The real toll is likely higher, according to the Palestinian Health Ministry, as thousands of bodies are buried in the rubble of what remains of Gaza.

Combining direct military aid and arms sales, the total U.S. aid to Israel since October 7, 2023, has amounted to approximately $33.18 billion.[6]

NOT ONE WAR FOUGHT IN AMERICA'S INTERESTS

These 14 wars, their human and financial cost, when reviewed as a single narrative, are shocking. However, it is even more tragic when it is realized that not one of these wars has been waged to protect Americans, or American interests.

Every single one of them, every soldier killed, and every dollar spent, has been for the benefit of Israel alone. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1. "U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel," Congressional Research Service (CRS), Washington D.C., March 1, 2023.
2. "CIA Confirms Role in 1953 Iran Coup," *National Security Archive*, August 19, 2013.
3. To this day, many researchers, scientists, engineers, terrorism experts and geo-political analysts insist that the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were carried out by or with the help of members of the Mossad and with the tacit approval of the U.S. Deep State.
4. *Letter to the American People*, Osama bin Laden, November 2002.
5. "U.S. Aid to Israel in Four Charts," Council on Foreign Relations, November 13, 2024; "U.S. Moves Forward With $680 Million Arms Sale to Israel," *The Wall Street Journal*, November 27, 2024.
6. "U.S. Approves $20 Billion Weapons Sale to Israel as Fears Grow of Wider War in the Middle East," *New York Post*, August 14, 2024.

End Times Warfare

The Eschatological Beliefs of the Great Religions

BY HERVÉ RYSSEN

Eschatology is the study of "End Times" doctrines. All three of the great monotheistic religions, i.e., Judaism, Christianity and Islam, contain a belief that the world as we know it was created by God, and that this same world must sooner or later come to an end. This theme of the end times and the coming of the Messiah are also found in Judaism—the "Mother Religion"—as well as Islam, which also draws its inspiration from the Old Testament. And yet, these three religions are completely incompatible with each other. Why? For the pure and simple reason that their vision of the future diverges on this fundamental point: At the end of time, one—and only one—religion is to triumph. In the end, the religion whose goals are the clearest and whose faith the most ardent will bear away the victory. Which will it be? *End Times Warfare*: softcover, 189 pages, #855, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Available exclusively in English from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Order online at BarnesReview.com or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international shipping charges.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE CARTO LEGACY

In reference to your September/October 2024 issue in which you honered TBR's founder, I believe Willis Carto was the most substantive publisher of the 20th century. In my very early 20s, I was given a newsletter from the Institute for Historical Review (IHR), which at first glance I dismissed as fascist propaganda. Being born in Chicago and raised by a liberal mother, I'd been conditioned not to question many subjects. World War II was the good war, Franklin D. Roosevelt saved the world, Germans were bloodthirsty hatemongers, the Holocaust should never be questioned, and so on.

I looked into the claims made in the IHR newsletter, which led me to reading books from Noontide Press, reading *The Spotlight* newspaper and, later, American Free Press newspaper, and other "alternative media" deemed "radical" by the "experts" at the Anti-Defamation League and Southern Poverty Law Center.

Very shortly, I realized the alternative media were outliers telling uncomfortable truths, and the "mainstream" media were really nothing more than hateful propagandists.

I tried to win family members over, which led to much strife, though older family members who lived through World War II were quietly sympathetic to my conservative awakening. Without Willis Carto, I would still be an ignorant liberal eternally duped by neoconservative/neoliberal propagandists.

Thank you for continuing the legacy of Willis Carto. I hope The Barnes Review and your other publications influence future generations. You do important, mostly thankless work.

Robert Sharp
Kentucky

A CORRECTION

I wanted to point out a correction for the November/December 2024 issue of The Barnes Review. In the article "The Columbians," page 67, in footnotes 8, 13 and 18, the web addresses should read www.publiclibrary.cc. That's the website of the Public Library of Anniston-Calhoun County Alabama, so I recognized it right off.

Daniel Campbell
Alabama

LOUIS & JOAN

I very much enjoyed reading in the November/December 2024 TBR about King Louis IX and St. Joan of Arc, by Anna Schumacher and Rémi Tremblay, respectively. But I thought I would share with readers a little bit more about each of these holy persons, who each altered the world of their time so tremendously.

Modern Cultural Communists have tried to taint St. Louis with charges of anti-Semitic racism and imperialistic antecedents of colonialism. But the truth is that his view was simply Catholic, and enemies of the Catholic faith were enemies of Catholic France. Zionist falsehoods are refuted by the fact that he was, on many occasions, godfather to Jews who converted and were baptized. A first-cousin of King St. Ferdinand III of Castile and Leon, he likewise sought to rid the world of the Mohammedan scourge. Nevertheless, he was a sought-after mediator, peacemaker, and just judicial reformer. For example, he ended a century of strife with England through the Treaty of Paris with Henry III. Foremost, as Tremblay writes, he was a devout Christian, uttering on his deathbed the Psalm-verse, "Lord, I will enter into Thine house; I will adore in Thy holy temple and will give glory to Thy name."

Joan the Maiden was of other station—a peasant—but entirely as devout in hearing Mass, fasting, and doing penance. The saint never used her sword to wound or kill, but only struck the flat of it on the backs of prostitutes to drive them from towns and soldiers' camps. She was adamant in stopping swearing and blasphemy. The general nicknamed "La Hire" was infamous for his horrible oaths; yet, the very first time "La Pucelle" demanded he cease, he conformed. She permitted him only to swear by his staff (rod of office). For the wounded or dying, friend or foe, she was ever a charitable comfort and nurse.

During her trial, not a single witness could be produced to say something against her holiness of life. Asked by Charles VII what reward she would have for her work, she demanded only that her hometown of Domremy be freed forever from taxation—which happened until the French Revolution.

Her death for her faith in God brought even her persecutors to profound tears. Her life brought even a cynical, irreligious Mark Twain not only to deepest admiration but to write what he considered his best book, titled simply *Joan of Arc*.

Ronald L. Ray
Via e-mail

A FALSE CENTER

This letter is in reference to your May/June 2024 "For the Love of Dixie" issue of TBR. First, I applaud TBR for providing a forum for alternative views on history, and I know that World War II and the Civil Wart are bread-and-butter topics of politically incorrect historical debate. But White nationalism needs to get over this pro-Confederacy bulls***. (I censored myself for a pro-family magazine.)

I don't say *pro-Southern* bulls*** for a reason. The South and Southern Whites constitute a unique, native American White ethnicity, an ethnocultural organism. I say "pro-Confederacy" BS because the Confederacy was not an institution created by Southern Whites. It was a Judeo-Masonic tyranny that reduced White working people to the half-free status

Continued on page 76

Continued from page 75

of Medieval European serfs, only a half-step above Negro slaves.

As detailed in the Nation of Islam book *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews*, which TBR once carried, or Michael Hoffman's *They Were White and They Were Slaves*, slavery was a product of international Judaism.

After the Roman Empire was dissolved in A.D. 475, the cult of Judah continued its slave trade amongst the German kingdoms in Europe, while the conquered people of Rome became bound to the land and made into serfs.

Slavery had been largely unknown amongst ethnic Germans and their relatives the Gauls and Kelts before Judaism brought it in. Then, for 1,000 years, one White ethnicity after another was enslaved—the Slavs most prominently, hence the names "slaves."

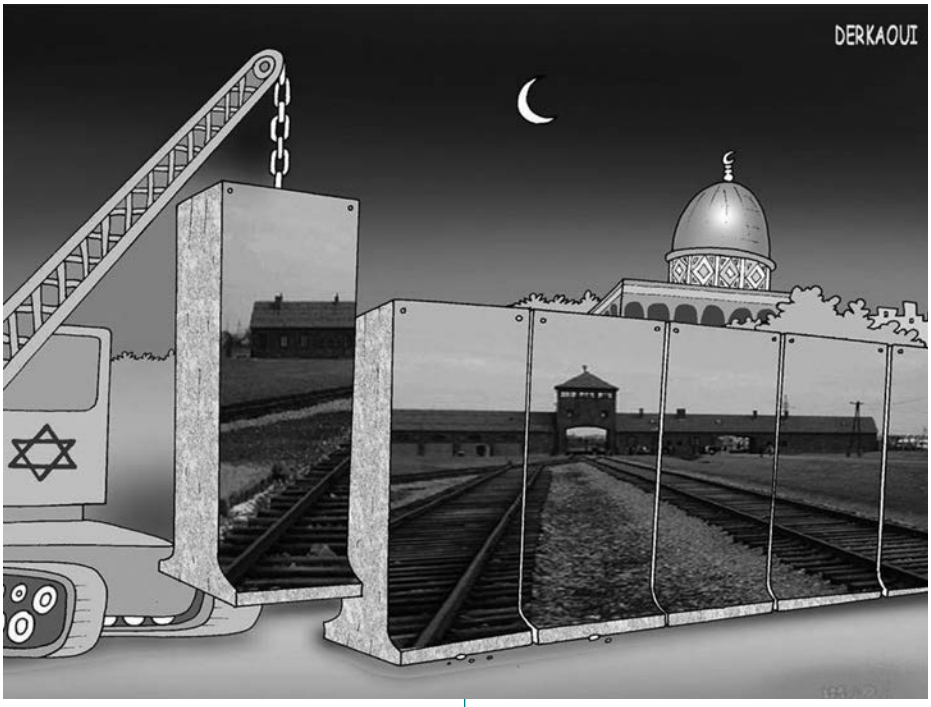
The Church, which by the 11th century A.D. was trying to enslave Europe in its own way, limited slavery to non-Christians, while leaders like William the Conqueror abolished it or rolled it back in places like England.

But, by the 15th century A.D., slavery was largely abolished in Europe—except for Scandinavia and Denmark.

As White chattel slavery was abolished, the institution of Negro slavery developed, conducted first by Spain and Portugal with Church support because the Blacks were "heathens."

White slavery in Europe had been about driving down the costs of agricultural labor. Just look at the conditions that led to the collapse of Louis I's empire in 9th-century-A.D. Europe. Black slavery in America had the same purpose. In the United States, the North was settled mainly by free farmers, mainly German and Scandinavian. The South was settled by a handful of brutal tyrants who imported enslaved Whites—criminals or bondsmen—and enslaved Africans.

After the Whites were nominally



freed, the Judeo-Masonic Southern aristocracy cared for them only as a bulwark against Negro rebellion.

The "Virginia" founding fathers, like George Washington and, particularly, Thomas Jefferson (and Madison and Monroe, etc.), idolized the Roman Republic precisely because they lived like Livy's Patricians—a giant slave plantation—and look how that system worked for Rome.

When TBR glorifies the Confederacy, you are not glorifying "White supremacy." The Judeo-Masonic Southern aristocracy brutally exploited its White workers and bought and bred Negroes without any concern for how their actions would impact Whites. They use "Whiteness" to make themselves supreme, and they left behind a shameful legacy of corruption and tyranny in the Southern states, plus a Black population that is nationally homeless and desperately in need—still, after 160 years—of its own country.

The racial nationalism that "Southern-ness" represents today is good. But it is not the Confederacy. As Julius Evola said, "We have to abandon false centers to restore a traditional outlook." Like the Italian Risorgimento, the Confederacy is a false center.

William A. White
Maryland

SPURRING MEMORIES

It seems like a dream now, but I saw it for myself. I have just finished reading yet again Mike Walsh's books *Witness to History* and *Life in the Reich*. What a treasure they are.

His descriptions of Germany in the six-year period leading to the start of shooting at the end of the 1930s is valuable to me because it summarizes precisely what it was like in Germany at the time. In those books, the author stresses the near miraculous change in Germany from hopelessness, dejection, abject squalor, abuse, and poverty to the heights of wealth, exuberance, universal happiness, and then the tragic destruction of Germany in those books. I know what I am talking about because I lived through it as a child. The quality of life in Germany after Hitler took over was unheard of

in the known history of mankind. And it all happened in a little over two years. It's lonely now, at age 92, as many of the people who saw it all are passing away, quickly. Thank God for Walsh's willingness and ability to testify to this story's reality.

GÜNTER WAGNER
Via email

[For many years, TBR has wanted to gather together the stories of survivors—not Holocaust survivors, but the survivors of the real holocaust of Germany during and after World War II. No subscribership in the world has more eyewitness accounts of this period of history than does TBR.

Anyone who was there and wants to tell his or her story, hopefully to be gathered together in book form in the future, should send an email to me at Paul@BarnesReview.org. However, due to our shortage of staff members, I must insist that the accounts are emailed in the message area of the email or included in Microsoft Word. I currently do not have the resources to transcribe lengthy handwritten letters. However, if there is someone out there willing to help fund such a project, it would allow us to hire someone to go through handwritten letters and transcribe them for publication.

Please, also leave your telephone number so I may talk to you. Additionally, for those who write me handwritten letters, you should simply call me—please—at 202-547-5586. It is so much easier for me to talk to you than to send you an old-fashioned letter which requires I type it, print it, put it in an envelope, address it, stamp it and drive it to the post office. I will make time to talk to any subscriber who wants to speak with me.—Paul Angel, executive editor]

HOLY LAND FACTS

With the tragic invasion of Israel by the terrorist organization Hamas on October 7, the eyes of the world are looking at the country of Israel. Unfortunately, there is much information regarding the Palestinian Arabs that I feel it is time to bring the historical facts to the American public.

During World War I, the British Egyptian Expeditionary Force conquered Egypt and entered Jerusalem on December 6, 1917. It then occupied the entire Levant after defeating the Turkish forces at the Battle of Megiddo in September 1918. This led to the capitulation of Turkey on October 31, 1918, ending World War I.

At the Paris Peace Conference, held from 1919 to 1920, the Treaty of Versailles was signed. Just 21 months after the conclusion of World War I, the League of Nations was founded on January 10, 1920, at the conference with 42 member nations. The League of Nations began to distribute the land of the Ottoman Empire. The League granted mandates to Great Britain for the three newly created countries of Iraq in 1920, Jordan in 1921, and, for the first time in modern history, identifying a country as Palestine in 1923.

Under the Mandate, the British government was charged with the formation in Palestine of a "Jewish state as a homeland for the Jewish people of the world and the new country of Palestine, in accordance with the Balfour Declaration of 1917." The new country of Palestine was to become an independent country at the conclusion of the British Mandate, which occurred in 1948.

The Balfour Declaration was a brief correspondence written in 1917, during the height of World War I by British Foreign Secretary James Balfour to Baron Rothschild, the head of the Bank of England, expressing the British government's support for the establishment of a Jewish "home" in the region called Palestine.

At the time of the establishment of the new country of Palestine in 1923, its population was as follows: Those identified as Arab totaled 950,000 of which 403,795 were Muslim and 430,659 were Christian, and those identified as Jews totaled about 15,000 natives and 75,000 recent immigrants, for a total of 90,000 Jews.

Once the English gained control of the newly created country of Palestine in 1923, the Jewish Zionists (those Jews desiring a Jewish home in Palestine) began to harass the Arab population with two terrorist organizations: the Irgun, founded in 1931, whose leader was Menachem Begin (a future prime minister of Israel), and the Stern Gang, founded in 1933. Throughout the 1930s and early 1940s, these two gangs raided small towns and villages, killing thousands of Palestinians and causing many thousands of native Arab Palestinians to evacuate their homes and flee the country. From 1939 and onward, the two gangs also targeted the British Mandate forces.

After the conclusion of World War II in August 1945, on October 24, 1945, the United Nations was founded with 51 charter nations.

As a result of the existing situation in Palestine, the UN recommended the partitioning of Palestine upon the conclusion of the British Mandate. On November 29, 1947, the UN General Assembly adopted a plan known as Resolution 181(II). The resolution recommended the creation of an independent Arab state, called Palestine, and a new independent Jewish state, called Israel, from the original territory of Palestine established in 1923. Also, a Special International Regime for the Cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem was included because of those two cities' significance to three major religions: Christian, Jews, and Muslims.

The newly created Arab state of Palestine was to have a territory of 11,100 square kilometers or 42% of the total land mandated to the British. The newly created Jewish state of Israel was to have a territory of 14,100 square kilometers or 56% of the total land mandated to the British. Jerusalem and Bethlehem, with their adjoining areas, occupied the remaining area, or about 2%. This distribution of land ignored the fact that, at this time, there were many, many more Arab Palestinians than Jews.

When the British Mandate over Palestine was terminated on May 14, 1948, imminently Resolution 181 (II) was imposed. The new states of Israel and Palestine were declared to be

Continued on page 78

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continued from page 77

independent states, and the Zionists finally achieved their goal of a homeland. Palestine became an independent state for the first time in history.

Unfortunately, the independence only included 42% of their original land when the country was mandated to the British. Interestingly, the native Arab Palestinians living in the territory given to the Jews were not considered citizens of Israel by the new government. They were told they could migrate to the new Palestinian territory or to other countries. Those Arab Palestinians, who remained in Israeli territory, have been treated as immigrants with minimum rights ever since.

That was the situation when the independent countries of Israel and Palestine were established in May 14, 1948 by a UN partitioning. Seventy-seven years later, the original land mandated to the British in 1923 as the country of Palestine is now a war-torn country with 100% being under Israeli control.

There were 7.5 million Jews in Israel by 2022. By the year 2023, it was estimated that, since the early 1930s, over 6 million Palestinian Arabs now reside in refugee camps located as follows: 10 in Jordan, nine in Syria, 12 in Lebanon, 19 in the West Bank, and eight in the Gaza Strip living in the most extreme conditions without any hope of salvation.

In 2020, Donald Trump made Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

Dr. Bruce Gathy
Connecticut

MADE A MISSISSIPPI BOY HAPPY

The November/December TBR issue is an excellent compilation of mostly unknown and suppressed history. The interview with Memphis attorney Keith Alexander was most refreshing for this ol' Mississippi boy.

Darrell Brookins
Via email

WITHOUT TBR …

Honestly, without The Barnes Review, the world would be so much dumber. Without TBR, I would not know the truth about the "Holocaust," or about what happened to the Germans after World War II or about so many White heroes. I don't agree with you on everything, but thank God in Heaven above somebody has the guts to publish something that doesn't just echo the "Court Historians," as you call them, who are mostly full of [expletive deleted]. I also know what a struggle it has been. That's why I am making TBR the beneficiary of my investment account. TBR must survive!

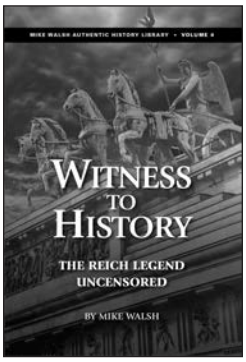
Fred Miller
Tennessee

Email Us Your Letters!

Email your thoughtful letters to Paul@BarnesReview.org or send snail mail to TBR Letters Dept., P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Please include your phone number.

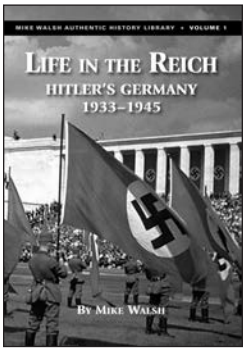
Books from Historian Michael Walsh

IT'S HERE! Witness to History: The Reich Legend Uncensored



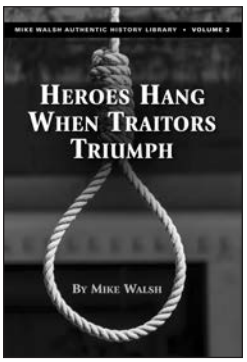
RESCUED! By Mike Walsh. *Witness to History* was 25 years in the making with one purpose in mind: a single, comprehensive book that divulges previously censored information while effectively debunking the propaganda of the victors. At the same time, the author puts into perspective the catastrophic 20th century by presenting the big picture surrounding the so-called Russian Revolution of 1917 up to and through the attempted genocide of the people of defeated Germany. In this book, Walsh gives those who made this epoch their chance to tell us their unfiltered, spin-free comments in their own words. *Witness to History* is that book with the actual words of literally hundreds of eyewitnesses to the events of WWII—from high-ranking world leaders and military men to the average citizen on the streets. Softcover, 416 pages, illustrated, #995, **$35**.

Life in the Reich: Hitler's Germany—1933–1945



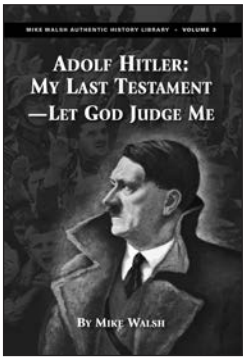
By Mike Walsh. The quality of life in the Third Reich was far superior to elsewhere in the developed world. Ordinary German workers enjoyed a lifestyle previously reserved for the upper classes of the West. Germany led the world in fashion, medicine, cinema, lifestyle, manufacturing, transport infrastructure, public facilities, science, healthcare and education. For good reason, the Germans were the cheeriest people on Earth. The claim that this was achieved through investment in militarism is absurd. Despite being war economies, the debt-ridden U.S. and European Union suffered the collapse of their infrastructure whilst their indebted populations even now live hand-to-mouth. Prosperity in the Reich set an example that exposes the failures of the mutually supportive capitalist and Communist systems. A taboo topic for media and palace publishers, *Life in the Reich* was removed by Amazon because it dared to show Hitler's Germany as it was and not as the propagandists would have us believe it was. Mainstream media and court publishers consider this a taboo topic because they don't want you to know—in case you draw the right conclusions. Softcover, 120 pages, #960, **$18**.

Heroes Hang When Traitors Triumph: Martyrs of World War II



By Mike Walsh. Character assassination inevitably follows a defeat in war. Had peace terms with National Socialist Germany been equitable, it is likely that non-German figures since denigrated would be more accurately portrayed by modern media. Had Hitler's Germany defeated the forces of the British, Soviet and American empires, then one can presume London's Whitehall would be Adolf Hitler Esplanade whilst Hyde Park would have been renamed Lawrence of Arabia Park. Norway's monuments would celebrate Vidkun Quisling and the revered writer Knut Hamsun. Romania would pay tribute to Corneliu Codreanu whilst in Ireland, Britain and New York, instead of statues to Lenin, the name of Irish-American William Joyce might be affixed to great shopping edifices. *Heroes Hang When Traitors Triumph* gives a different perspective of these vilified foes. Softcover, 115 pages, #961, **$20**.

Adolf Hitler: My Last Testament



By Mike Walsh. Adolf Hitler said he was dumbfounded as "an enormous human dragon slowly uncoiled itself before me." The young laborer's description of a protest march calling for work and bread perhaps inspired Hitler to join the revolt against the oppression of the working class. Whatever challenges Germany faced, the highly decorated war veteran would not blame the Jews, for he had earlier remarked that anti-Semitism was repugnant. There is much that is enigmatic about this man who became almost a religious figure. No other leader in history has achieved more in uniting social classes and inspiring those of various religions and races. So far, an estimated 750,000 book titles have been published on The Third Reich. Hitler's *Mein Kampf* is more widely read today than ever before. Yet, few books actually record the rise of the Third Reich in Adolf Hitler's own words. Drawn from his speeches and media interviews *My Last Testament* is Hitler's self-assessment, but it also includes personal observations about the Führer from many others as well. As such, it is an invaluable first-hand source of information for scholars of the period. Softcover, 195 pages, #962, **$25**.

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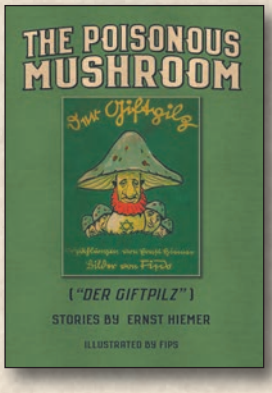

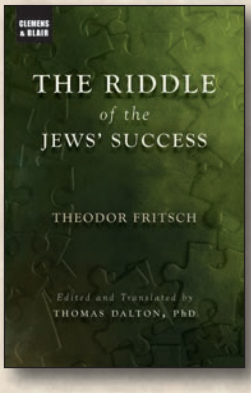

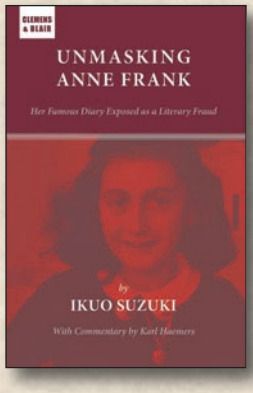

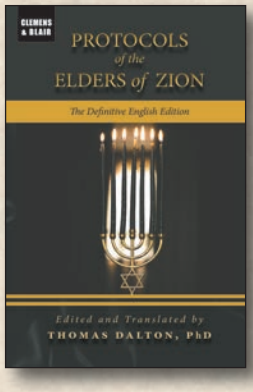

BY DEMAND: MORE BOOKS FROM DR. TOM DALTON

The Poisonous Mushroom

Among the most controversial and anti-Semitic of Nazi publications was a book for children, published in 1938 under the title *Der Giftpilz*—or *The Poisonous Mushroom*. Here, the perceived Jewish threat to German society was portrayed in elemental terms. Ernst Hiemer put together 17 short morality stories intended to warn children of the dangers allegedly posed by Jews. Jews were stereotypically depicted as conniving, thieving, treacherous liars who would do anything for personal gain. Though aimed at children 8 to 14, Hiemer's lessons were intended for all readers. Long out of circulation and banned in Germany and elsewhere, this historic edition reproduces full color artwork by German cartoonist Philipp Rupprecht ("Fips"). The book was repeatedly cited at the Nuremberg Trials as evidence of "Nazi cruelty," and was used by prosecutors to justify a death sentence for its publisher, Julius Streicher. Edited by Thomas Dalton. Softcover, full color, 72 pages, #1000, **$17**.

The Riddle of the Jews' Success

Jewish power, critics say, derives from Jewish money. But how do Jews become so wealthy? What, exactly, is the secret to their remarkable success? Around 100 years ago, Theodor Fritsch began to closely observe Jewish business practices, with the aim of truly understanding how this alien on German land had acquired so much wealth so quickly. Fritsch had ample, first-hand experience dealing with Jews, and he came to develop a keen insight into their tactics—the very things that led to their fabulous "success," he believed. Long out of print and shunned by mainstream scholars as anti-Semitic, this book, edited by Thomas Dalton, discusses a whole range of Jewish practices, all of which have echoed down to the present. Most striking of all, we obtain here a firm grasp on exactly how coarsened modern life has become, thanks to un-Christian commerce. In a straightforward and clear manner, Fritsch offers the facts as he saw them. Softcover, 254 pages, #999, **$25**.

Unmasking Anne Frank: Her Famous Diary Exposed as a Literary Fraud

As a 13-year-old Jewish girl living in wartime Amsterdam, Anne Frank hid out with seven others for more than two years. During this time, she kept a diary of her thoughts, feelings and experiences. Eventually, the Frank family was discovered and deported. Anne later died of typhus in Bergen-Belsen. But there is a problem. Anne's tale is rife with absurdities, logical problems, inconsistencies and incoherent claims. Here, Japanese researcher Ikuo Suzuki deconstructs the famous dairy. In the process, he reveals that the notorious diary was likely written by a middle-aged Jewish man who worked with Anne's father, Otto, to foist upon the public a deceptive and misleading story of a young girl who perished in a German camp. Here, for the first time, is a highly readable critique of the global bestseller *The Diary of Anne Frank*. Softcover, 192 pages, #998, **$22**.

Protocols of the Elders of Zion: The Definitive Edition

As mysterious as it is notorious, "The Protocols" has been called the most influential piece of anti-Semitic literature in history. Here we find an express desire for world domination, along with a plan to attain it. In the Protocols' world-to-come, there will be a Jewish king of the world who will guide all humanity on behalf of Jewish interests. Serving at his behest will be the detested Goyim, who will gratefully submit to their ruler. Written in the form of meeting minutes, this document purports to be a transcription of a talk by an unnamed influential Jew, speaking around the year 1900. It first appeared in Russia in 1902 and then, in its final version, as part of a book by Sergei Nilus. But little beyond this is certain. It was denounced as a "forgery" in 1922—but is it? And what does that mean in this context? This new English translation includes commentary from Henry Ford, Alfred Rosenberg, Julius Evola and others. Softcover, 278 pages, #997, **$27**.

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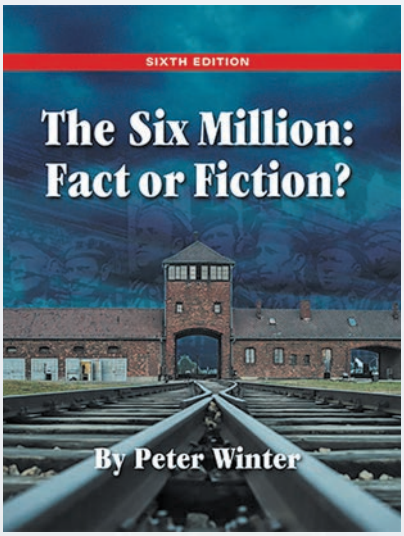
The Six Million: Fact or Fiction?



Revised, edited, updated, and expanded, this work is without a doubt the single most important Revisionist examination of the legend of the "Six Million" Holocaust as yet published. Just a few of the amazing revelations contained in this sixth edition include:

• Zionists and Nazis cooperated before the war on writing Germany's racial laws—and in the setting up of Jewish settlements in Palestine;

• Zionists offered to fight for Germany against Britain in WWII;

• Nazi policy was first aimed at encouraging Jews to emigrate, and then, after the war broke out, to evacuating them east of the Urals;

• Official German records show that there were 4.5 million Jews under Nazi control, and, of that number, 4.3 million lodged claims as "Holocaust victims" after the war;

• The Soviet Union used torture to produce the lion's share of "confessions" extracted from Germans to support the "extermination" allegations;

• The shocking lies and distortions contained in the two Demjanjuk trials;

• The Jewish lead prosecutor in the "Einsatzgruppen" trials publicly admitted to having witnessed torture and personally used death threats to extract confessions from German prisoners;

• Exactly what Adolf Eichmann confessed to;

• The Auschwitz Camp Museum has formally admitted that the "gas chamber" it has shown to millions of tourists is actually fake;

• Original German plans of Auschwitz show no "gas chambers";

• Forensic chemical examination of Auschwitz has disproved the use of Zyklon-B in the so-called "ruined gas chambers";

• Offical Polish university archeological digs at Belzec and Sobibor have failed to find any evidence of "gas chambers," and how a similar dig at Chelmno contradicted "eyewitness" testimony;

• The "gas chambers" at Majdanek have glass windows, baths, and real showers for the "victims";

• The "carbon monoxide" gas bottles on display at Majdanek, still connected to a "gas chamber," are engraved and marked as "carbon dioxide";

• Details of the "Star of David gas chamber tile" hoax at the 2013 Treblinka archaeological dig;

• A delousing chamber at Dachau is called a homicidal gas chamber;

• German POWs were forced to alter a shower room at Sachsenhausen to support a Soviet show trial. The forgery was so crude that the Communists knocked down the building in 1952.

• The Bergen-Belsen camp is reviewed, with an explanation of the typhus epidemic that swept the camp in the last months of the war and created the horror images of emaciated dead bodies now associated with "the Holocaust."

• This new edition also deals with the "eyewitness survivor" memoirs and their outright lies and forgery, starting with a superbly illustrated exposé of the faked memoirs of "Nazi hunter" Simon Wiesenthal and many others.

• Finally, the last section discusses the all-important question of how and why the Holocaust storytellers have gone through so much trouble to make up the incredible story of "the Six Million."

Softcover, 8.5 x 11 format, 180 illustrations, 125 information-packed pages, #604, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

JR BOOKS ONLINE BANNED BOOK SERIES • BOOK 12
The Blood Mystery
HENRI DESPORTES
Originally published as
Le mystère du sang chez les juifs de tous les temps
COMPILED AND EDITED BY JR BOOKS ONLINE
JR BOOKS ONLINE BANNED BOOK SERIES • BOOK 13
Why the Jews Should Be Kept Out of England
By William Prynne
Transcribed & Edited by JR Books Online
Originally published in 1656 as A Short Demurrer to the Jewes Long Discontinued Barred Remitter into England

TWO RESCUED BOOKS REFLECT DEEPLY HELD ANIMOSITIES

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The Blood Mystery

Here is a work from a brave researcher from France who lived in the late 19th century. We are happy to offer the reader in this volume the full translation of Henri Desportes's most renowned work, *Le mystère du sang chez les juifs de tous les temps*, translated as *The Blood Mystery Among the Jews of All Times*, a seminal study of Jewish ritual murders that was published as a second edition in 1890. Desportes (real name: Célestin Henri Déporte) was a Catholic priest and writer, born in 1865 in the Normandy region of France. He died in 1939.

In *The Blood Mystery*, Desportes takes the approach of performing a historical survey of the ritual murder phenomenon, then dives into specific historical cases and answers the perennial claims of critics. At one point, he considers himself compelled to say: "The Jews do not change. All the revelations, the ancient chronicles, the records of the Trent and Damascus trials, the book of the Moldovan Rabbi, etc. etc. tell us about the same turpitudes. The custom of using Christian blood is very old. It already existed before the total scattering of the Jewish nation, it continued to be practiced until recently, in compliance with Talmudic and rabbinical laws, and it is definitely practiced even today, wherever an Orthodox Jew lives. … The Jews do not change: this was, is and will always be the case." This edition contains a preface by Édouard Drumont, the famous French author and journalist. Translated and edited by JR Books Online and printed by TBR's Operation Book Rescue. Softcover, 271 pages, indexed, #994, **$30**.

Why the Jews Should Be Kept Out of England

William Prynne (1600–1669) was an English lawyer, author, polemicist, political figure and a prominent Puritan opponent of church policy under Archbishop of Canterbury William Laud. Although Prynne's views were Presbyterian, he became known in the 1640s as an Erastian, arguing for overall state control of religious matters. In 1656, a proposal was made in the Parliament of England to lift the 13th-century residency ban for Jews. This prompted Prynne to write *A Short Demurrer to the Jewes Long Discontinued [Barred] Remitter into England*, a remarkable legal treatise against the proposal. It was printed in 1656 shortly before the Whitehall Conference and became influential in strengthening the public opinion against the readmission of Jews. In particular, Prynne strongly doubted that the Jews could be converted to Christianity if allowed back.

The return of the Jews to England was heavily promoted by Manasseh ben Israel, the famous Portuguese rabbi and author, while Oliver Cromwell desired their conditional readmission. In the end, the Parliament did not support any such proposal. The Jews only came back to England in large numbers with the restoration monarchy of Charles II (1660–1685). In his treatise, Prynne was mostly reciting from what he considered the uncontested legal record of England and other countries. He cited ruinous Jewish usury, forgery of coins and royal charters, general criminality, ritual murders, etc. as main reasons why the 1290 expulsion had happened and why the Jews should not be readmitted in his time. This publication will be of interest to anyone fascinated by Puritanism, Protestantism or Jewish history in particular and Revisionist history in general. Transcribed and edited by JR Books Online and printed by TBR's Operation Book Rescue. Softcover, 220 pages, indexed, #1014, **$25**.

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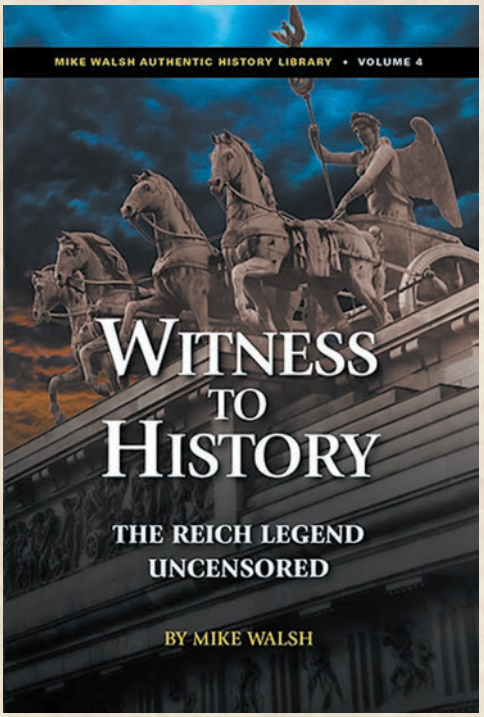
WITNESS TO HISTORY

THE REICH LEGEND UNCENSORED



Witness to History was 25 years in the making with three goals in mind. First, a single, comprehensive book that divulges previously censored information while effectively debunking the propaganda of the victors. Second, to put into perspective the catastrophic 20th century, one needs to understand the big picture surrounding the so-called Russian Revolution of 1917 up to and through the attempted genocide of the people of defeated Germany. Finally, it is useless to compile a book based on one historian's spin. It seemed far better to give those who made this epoch their chance to tell us the unfiltered, spin-free story in their own words. *Witness to History: The Third Reich Uncensored* is that book, with the actual words of literally hundreds of eyewitnesses to the events of World War II—from high-ranking world leaders and military men to the average citizen on the streets.

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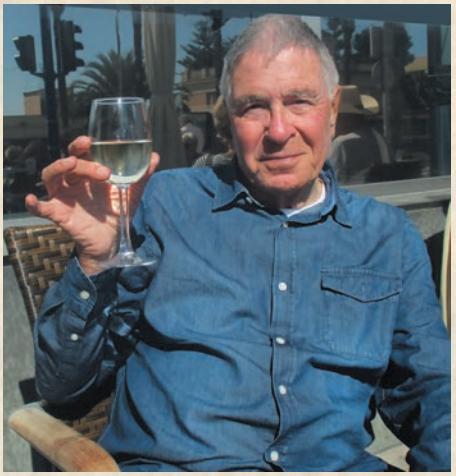
MIKE WALSH is an exceptional researcher, novelist and author. With nearly 80 books and novels bearing his name, he is arguably Britain and Ireland's most successful multi-topic author. The son of literati Irish parents, this historian, author, reporter and poet has penned an entire series of extensively researched books on the Third Reich, World War II and Chancellor-President Adolf Hitler. He is currently a member of THE BARNES REVIEW history magazine's Board of Contributing Editors.



Mike Walsh